

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCOXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 72.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

COMPLIMENTARY



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA :

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1895.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

PART		PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTORY		1
II.—POLITICAL—		
Chapter	I.—Gwalior	7
„	V.—Bhopal	25
„	VI.—Bhopawar	29
„	VII.—Western Malwa	34
„	VIII.—Baghelkhand	39
„	IX.—Bundelkhand	44
„	X.—Guna	53
III.—DEPARTMENTAL—		
Chapter	XI.—Public Works Department	57
„	XII.—Opium	60
„	XIII.—Judicial	61
„	XIV.—Local Corps	63
„	XV.—Education	65
„	XVI.—Post Offices	69
„	XVII.—Telegraphs	71
„	XVIII.—Medical	72
„	XIX.—Miscellaneous	76

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES TO PART II.—Political	77
APPENDICES TO PART III.—Departmental	97

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., C.S.I., held charge of the Central India Agency up to the 19th September 1894, on which date he went on furlough. I held charge from the 20th to the 30th September, 1894, when I made over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr who officiated as Governor-General's Agent till the 20th March, 1895, when he was confirmed in the appointment. As Lieutenant-Colonel Barr has taken privilege leave which will not end before this report is due, it devolves on me to submit the following remarks, for which, however, I must crave some indulgence, as they relate to events with which I am not personally acquainted except so far as the State of Gwalior is concerned.

Colonel Barr's cold weather tour extended from the 7th December, 1894, to 23rd January, 1895, and during it the following States were visited :—Rewah, Gwalior, Dattia, Orchha, Alipura, Ohhatarpur, Ajaigurh, Punnah, Nagode, and Bhopal. In February, 1895, Colonel Barr visited Jaora, Rutlam, Sitamau, and Dhar.

2. The rainfall during the year was on the whole favourable, but in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bundelkhand it was excessive and unseasonable, so that many of the cereal crops in those parts suffered from rust. The linseed crop was a total failure throughout Central India, but the opium was fairly good, though the area under poppy materially decreased.

GWAJIOR.

3. In Gwalior the event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia with ruling powers, regarding which a full report has already been submitted to Government. The young Maharaja has made a very favourable start, and is steadily but cautiously introducing reforms in the principal Departments.

Shortly after the close of the year the Guna-Bina Railway was opened for goods traffic, and before the end of May Mr. Sherman hopes to be able to run a train through from Bhopal to Ujjain. There is, however, some heavy bridging work still to be done on this line.

Guna-Bina Railway.

Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

His Highness the Maharaja has agreed to provide funds for the extension of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway towards Rutlam as far as Nagda. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have commenced construction on this length as well as between Rutlam and Nagda, the completion of which work will provide through communication to Bombay.

Ujjain-Rutlam Railway.

The Gwalior Durbar deserve great credit for the vigorous action taken against dacoits, which has cleared the country of all leaders of any note. There are now no organized bands of dacoits unaccounted for, and as Subahs have been given full authority over the Police, it is hoped that there will be no return to the maladministration, the result of divided authority, under which dacoity flourished with impunity.

Dacoities.

Land Record Department.

The Land Record Department under Colonel Pitcher's able direction continued its good work during the year.

The finances of Gwalior are, so far as can be judged from the complicated system of accounts, in a highly satisfactory condition. The surplus of revenue after defraying all ordinary expenditure has been sufficient to provide for the construction of two lines of railway, without diminishing the large reserve of cash and invested capital.

Finances.

Khanyadhana.—This small State has given no trouble during the past year, and the Raja has been allowed to dispense with the services of the Diwan, who had been lent to the State owing to the inability of the young Chief to cope with the mismanagement which at one time prevailed.

Khanyadhana.

INDORE.

4. Rao Bahadur K. O. Bedarkar continued to be Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar during the year and has obtained an extension of his service in Indore by two years.

The administration of Indore, judged by the test of complaints received, has been satisfactory and the Minister has done well in all matters in which he has been given a free hand.

Administration.

On the border between Indore and the Central Provinces a dispute has been and is still pending with regard to the location by Indore of liquor shops at such places as injuriously affect the abkari revenue of the Central Provinces administration.

Abkari dispute with Central Provinces.

The demarcation of the old and long pending boundary dispute between Jhabua and Indore in the pergunnas of Thandla and Pitlawad is not yet completed, and the delay appears to be chiefly due to a reluctance on the part of Indore to accept a decision which is final and irrevocable.

Boundary dispute.

The Indore Mint remains closed to the public during the year under report, but 18½ lakhs were coined by the State.

Mint.

The duty on the import of silver which the Durbar imposed last year proved of no avail and has since been abolished.

Duty on silver.

DEWAS STATES.

5. Both the Dewas States have continued under the superintendence of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and their administration has derived much advantage from Captain Newmarch's supervision. These States are fortunate in having at their head such zealous and able officers as Rao Bahadurs V. K. Kunte and Krishna Rao Mulye.

A revenue survey and settlement have been begun simultaneously and on similar principles in both States.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Both survey and settlement are progressing satisfactorily. The new settlement will be in British currency, and I beg to invite special attention to the remarks on the currency reform which has been inaugurated by Captain Newmarch. It is hoped that a similar change of currency may shortly be adopted in Rutlam, Sailana, and Sitamau.

The debts of the Senior Branch were reduced from R74,227 to R60,461. A greater reduction was not possible because it was absolutely necessary to spend more money on the administration which has hitherto been starved.

Debts.

Training Schools.

Service classes for the training of Patwaris, Police, and other State servants have been started in both States.

Marriage of Raja.

The Raja of the Junior Branch was married in March last to a lady from the Sawantwadi State.

BHOPAL.

6. In Bhopal the wheat harvest failed almost entirely in 1894, but so far there has been no serious distress in consequence, and the most recent reports are more reassuring.

Harvest.

Her Highness the Begum has asked for advice regarding the currency of the Bhopal State, and the subject is now under the consideration of the Govern-

Currency reform.

ment of India. For reasons which are not very easy to determine with certainty, the exchange value of the Bhopali rupee has fallen so low as to cause most serious embarrassment to the State which has to make many payments, notably in connection with the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway and the Imperial Service Cavalry, in British Indian coin. Her Highness wished to take advantage of the provisions of the Native States Coinage Act, but owing to the closure of the Mints in British India this was not possible. It seems probable that the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be found in a complete or partial adoption of the coin of British India as the future currency of the State.

Mint.

The Mint at Bhopal remains closed during the year.

Numerous complaints have been received during the year from and about
 Rajgurl, and the affairs of this State can
 hardly be considered in a satisfactory
 condition.

The small estates of Kurwai and Pathari are on the verge of bankruptcy
 and their condition is engaging the atten-
 tion of the Political Agent.

BHOPAWAR.

7. In the Bhopawar Agency many deaths have occurred during the year.
 Raja Gopal Singh of Jhabua died on the
 22nd January, 1895; Rao Bahadur
 Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent
 of Ali Rajpur, on the 9th November,
 1894; Rana Inderjit Singh of Barwani on the 3rd November, 1894; and
 Dariyao Singh, Bhumia of Nimkhera, on the 1st October, 1894.

The introduction of the British currency into all the States of the Agency,
 excepting the detached portions of Indore
 and Gwalior, has been a marked feature
 of the year, but the change has not been unattended by difficulties, especially
 in respect of the import duty on Native States coin and the export duty on
 British Indian coin, which have given rise to frequent complaints.

In spite of the official recognition of the British Indian currency as the
 sole legal tender, it would appear that many commercial transactions and most
 commercial accounts are still conducted in the old currencies. The natural
 conservatism of the people and the opposition of the bunnia class, who see in
 the change nothing but a threatened loss of their profits on exchange, largely
 accounts for this passive obstruction. The change, however, is, I believe, com-
 plete, and each succeeding year will see a larger number of British Indian coins
 and a smaller number of other coins in circulation.

The administration of most of the States in this Agency has been very
 satisfactory, and the lesser States owe
 much to the careful and energetic super-
 vision of Captain DeLaessoe.

WESTERN MALWA.

8. Mohomed Ismail Khan, Nawab of Jaora, died on the 5th March, 1895,
 to the great regret of all who knew
 him. The administration of the State by
 Khan Bahadur Yar Mohomed Khan has been very satisfactory, and the debts
 have gradually been liquidated. The question of the succession and kindred
 matters are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

In Rutlam steady progress has been made under the Diwan Khan Bahadur
 Cursetji Rustomji, but there has been
 nothing special to record. The opening
 of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has, however, turned Rutlam into an important
 Railway centre, and the extension to
 Ujjain will increase this importance.

Similar remarks apply to Sailana under
 the management of Jeswant Singh and
 Khan Bahadur Khory.

The condition of Sitamau has continued to be unsatisfactory. The tribute to Gwalior has constantly been in arrears and there have been unceasing complaints against the Raja from his relatives and subjects. Towards the end of the year Colonel Barr and the Political Agent paid a special visit to Sitamau for the purpose of impressing on the Raja the dangerous position into which he was drifting and their remonstrances have had the effect of bringing him to reason so far that he has consented to accept a Kamdar nominated by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Raja appears to have been the victim of certain unscrupulous intriguers who have abused his power while leaving on him the responsibility for their acts.

BUNDELKHAND.

9. A large portion of the Bundelkhand Agency was at one time threatened with agricultural distress, but no serious cause for anxiety now remains.

The currency of the Orchha State is in a very unsatisfactory condition, the Gaja Shahi rupee being now at a discount of 39 rupees per cent. in comparison with the British Indian coin, though in June, 1893, the discount was only 15 per cent. The subject will be considered in consultation with the Political Agent hereafter.

In Bijawar the burning question of the adoption by the Chief is still pending and the appointment of a Diwan has not yet been made.

Baoni is in a backward condition, but the administration may be expected to improve during the present minority.

Chhatarpur is fortunate in having a Chief of broad views and a liberal education, of which the results are to be found in the satisfactory condition of this little State.

Dacoity shows a marked decrease in the Bundelkhand Agency, and there is no doubt that the efforts of Mr. Hankin and the Political Agent during the year have had a very marked effect.

The remarks of the Political Agent regarding the appointment of an Agency Surgeon appear to me to deserve consideration.

BAGHELKHAND.

10. The chief feature in the Baghelkhand Agency has been the obstructive conduct of the Raja of Nagode and his unwillingness to accept either the advice of the Political Agent or the decision of the Government of India regarding the administration of his State.

In Rewah there has been some agricultural distress which has been met by relief works and remissions of revenue, but there has been no case of death from starvation.

The Maharaja has been invested with power to dispose of all current revenue work, and also exercises certain judicial functions.

The finances of Rewah are in a very satisfactory condition, and nearly
 13 lakhs are invested in Government Pro-
 missory Notes.

Finances.

An attempt has been made to systematically repress female infanticide,
 but it has been met with passive opposi-
 tion and has not as yet been very success-
 ful. The young Chief would probably not have been strong enough to start
 this highly beneficial measure himself, but it is to be hoped that he may be
 able to continue the movement when it has been set fairly going.

Female infanticide.

GUNA.

11. In the Guna Agency the petty States of Raghogurh and Gurrah have
 earned a notoriety for indebtedness, and
 in the latter a new Kamdar has become a
 necessity.

Raghogurh and Gurrah.

There was a very large increase of judicial work in this Agency during the
 year.

12. Dacoity has not been serious this year, and the new rules for the work-
 ing of the Thagi and Dacoity Department
 will probably result in a better control of
 the Moghias.

Dacoity.

A special Agency for the suppression of dacoity will shortly be started in
 the Bhopawar Agency where dacoity is most common and where there is good
 reason to suspect encouragement, if not actual connivance, on the part of the
 officials of at least one State.

13. The progress of education has been satisfactory, but there is still a
 strong disinclination, especially in the
 town of Dewas, to pay for it in its higher
 forms, though the fees are merely nominal.

Education.

The number of pupils in the Daly College has fallen off since last year,
 but those that remain are a credit to the college.

14. The total expenditure under Public Works was R3,81,584. The fol-
 lowing feeder roads were opened for traffic
 during the year :—

Public Works Department—Feeder Roads.

Namli—Sailana.	|	Jaora—Piploda.
Kurwai—Kethora.	|	Nagode—Kalinjer.
Neori—Mahoba.		

INDORE RESIDENCY ;
 The 25th May 1895.

}

D. W. K. BARR,
 For COL. D. ROBERTSON,
 Offg. Agent to the Governor-General.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1894-95.

I.—GENERAL.

I held charge of the Residency throughout the year, except for a few days in September, when I acted as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. During this period (19th to 30th September) the current duties were conducted by Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State.

2. The rainfall of the year registered at the Residency was 38·82 inches; nearly three-fourths of it fell in July and August, 1894.

Last year's wheat crop failed almost completely in the Isagarh and Bajrangarh Subahs, but the oil-seeds escaped. In the other Subahs the wheat crop was undoubtedly a poor one; but the situation in them was not such as to call for remedial measures.

The necessity for starting relief works in the most distressed tracts was early brought to the notice of the Council of Regency, by whom orders were at once issued for the construction of the following works :—

- (1) The excavation of tanks at Mungaoli, Chanderi, and Bajrangarh.
- (2) The Isagarh-Pachar feeder road=22 miles.
- (3) The Gunah-Bajrangarh feeder road=6 miles.
- (4) The road from the Betwa to the Seronj border=9 miles.
- (5) Prolongation of road from Bhelsa town to causeway over the Betwa=1 mile.
- (6) Road from Mungaoli Station to Mungaoli town=1 mile.

The cost of the foregoing works was estimated at about 2½ lakhs of rupees.

The Subahs of Bajrangarh and Isagarh were also empowered to make large advances either for *Takavi*, or for purchase of seed grain.

On the setting in of the monsoon in July 1894 the relief works were stopped; the people engaged upon them were mostly outsiders, and as a test the works showed that there was locally no great pressure or distress. Of the 3,643 persons reported by the District authorities as having emigrated from the Isagarh and Bajrangarh Subahs, a considerable number are said to have subsequently returned to their homes, while a few are reported as having settled at other villages in adjacent tehsils or in foreign territory.

The construction work on the Guna-Bina Railway has afforded considerable employment to the population of the Isagarh and Bajrangarh districts during the past three years.

Special reports on the subject were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

The outturn of the *kharif* crop was fairly good, and the prospects of the standing crop (*rabi*) are in favour of a good outturn for the northern Subahs, except in regard to oil-seeds, while cotton has failed throughout the districts. Owing also to frequent rain and cloud and hail-storms, the wheat crop has again suffered in the Subahs of Isagarh, Bajrangarh, and Narwar.

3. Five hundred and sixty-seven cases of cholera were reported to have occurred during the year. Of these 348 proved fatal. Medicines were distributed at once through officials specially detailed for this duty, and through the agency of the Police and District staff. The parganas of Shajapur, Sonkutch, Chanderi, Attair, Porsa, and the cities of Lashkar and Gwalior suffered most.

4. Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a visit to Gwalior on 29th August, 1894. Colonel Barr assumed charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General at Gwalior on 1st October, and again paid Gwalior a visit in order to instal His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on the *gadi*.

5. In April, 1894, I paid visits of inspection to the Bhandar and Mungaoli Subahs. In May I accompanied His Highness to the opening of the Guna-Bina line up to Guna, for through material traffic. In October I accompanied His Highness on a short visit to Bombay, and in January and February I proceeded on tour through the parganas of Sipri, Kolaras, Bajrangarh, Arone, Pachar, Mungaoli, Isagarh, Ranod, and Pichore—being absent 43 days.

II.—POLITICAL.

6. On the 9th May, 1894, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit of inspection to the State Railway known as the Guna-Bina line, which is still in course of construction.

On the 23rd October His Highness paid a visit to Bombay returning to his capital on the 2nd November.

His Highness was accompanied on these journeys by their Highnesses the Maharani Regent, C.I., and the Chinku Raja Sahiba, by the President of the Council, and by the Resident, with other officers.

7. On the 15th December, 1894, under orders from His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia was invested by Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, with ruling powers, in full durbar. The Council of Regency was dissolved at the same time, the members being each presented with *khillats*.

In the new Government Sir Michael Filose, K.S.S., has been appointed as Chief Secretary with a staff of Under and Assistant Secretaries. Sirdar Bapu Sahib Jadou, late President of the Council, has been retained, under the title of Madar-ul-Maham, but without executive powers, as His Highness's chief adviser.

The Members of Council continue to retain in their hands, with but few changes, the administration of the several departments, subject to the orders of His Highness to whom all matters for decision are now referred. One department, that of Education, has been transferred to the charge of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late tutor to His Highness. Mr. Johnstone's new designation is that of Inspector-General of Education.

In July, 1894, at the desire of His Highness, Mrs. Heyland was appointed as Governess to Her Highness the Chinku Raja Sahiba.

On the 4th September, 1894, Her Highness the senior Maharani Lakshmi Bai Sindhia died after a long illness.

In January, 1895, His Highness the Prince of Travancore visited Gwalior.

8. Late on the night of the 25th March, 1895, a telegram was received from the Government of India enquiring whether His Highness the Maharaja would place his transport corps at the disposal of Government to accompany the Chitral Relief Force. So prompt was the response that by the 28th March the first section of the transport corps was on its way to the front, and the last left on the morning of the 29th. His Highness took the greatest personal interest throughout. He assured the men that their families should be looked after, and in the case of casualties, should be provided with family pensions as in the case of British troops. There were no desertions; and the men started in high spirits with shouts of "*Madho Maharaj 'ski jai.*" His Highness himself travelled with the last train as far as Agra.

Captain Edwards, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry, Central India, has gone in charge of the transport train.

9. Great progress has been made during the year in the suppression of dacoity. The most noted dacoit at large at the close of last year, *viz.*,—Maharaj Singh of Nanon, was captured during the year by the Kamashdar of Pichore and is now lying under sentence of death at Lashkar.

Nothing could have been more satisfactory throughout the year than the relations between the Durbar and the Residency. Since His Highness has been invested with full powers, he has devoted much time and energy to the business of the administration, and gives every promise of becoming a successful ruler. He has on all occasions consulted me without reserve whenever difficulties arose, and I cannot too warmly acknowledge the confidence he continues to repose in the British representative. In Colonel Pitcher the Maharaja has a safe and experienced guide in revenue matters, and I am glad to observe that His Highness loses no opportunity of seeking Colonel Pitcher's advice, in the many important administrative questions that arise in the course of the reorganization now in progress.

RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

10. *Guna-Bina Railway.*—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, reports as follows on the work done during the year:—

Preliminary.—All finished.

Land.—All taken up.

Formation.—Main line completed, repairs in progress.

Minor Bridges.—All complete except the one new culvert (3 spans of 3 feet) at Guna, which is in progress.

Major Bridges.—Masonry of these was completed in 1893. Of the three girder bridges, the "Orr" (5 span of 60) is completed. The Betwa bridge (16 of 100) girders are erected, only some flooring rivetting remains. The Sindh (5 of 100) girders are erected, except one span now being lifted; rail timbers are being laid down and scrapers are at work preparatory to painting.

Tunnels.—Nil.

Mile and gradient posts.—Finished.

Fencing.—All erected.

Electric Telegraph.—Train and through wires erected throughout.

Level crossing.—All completed with the exception of gate lodges, 42 of which have been built out of 62; remainder in progress.

Ballast.—All collected, and 70 miles of the line have been half ballasted and packed throughout.

Permanent way.—All laid.

Stations and offices.—All stations completed, with the exception of ticket offices, three of which are almost complete and the remaining in progress.

Staff quarters, temporary.—Completed.

Staff quarters, permanent.—All completed, except a little roofing at Guna.

Station machinery.—Completed, except at Guna.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs4,95,366 and up to date Rs49,86,893.

It has been decided that the Guna-Bina Railway shall be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, and the terms under which it is to be worked are under consideration. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the Indian Midland Railway to run goods trains from the 1st May 1895.

11. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The following statement furnished by Mr. W. Sherman, Engineer-in-Chief, shows the progress made in each division during the year:—

Nature of works.	Bhopal Division (57 miles).	Ujjain Division (57 miles).	REMARKS.
Preliminary.	Finished.	Finished.	
Land.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Formation.	Complete, except gaps at 4 large bridges and a little <i>morrum</i> soling.	Complete, except gaps at unfinished bridges and <i>morrum</i> soling.	All earthwork should be practically finished by the end of rains.
Large bridges.	Parbati, 5/100', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	Barikali Sindh, 6/100', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	It is expected that all masonry will be done by the beginning of the rains; girders, etc., up by the end of calendar year.
	Niwaj, 5/100', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	Chotikali Sindh, 6/60', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	
	Jamner, 3/60', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	Tilar, 8/60', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	
	Phaland— $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	Lakhandar, 4/60', $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	
Minor bridges.	Practically complete.	About $\frac{2}{3}$ done.	
Fencing.	Nothing done.	Nothing done.	
Road crossings.	Earthwork and <i>morrum</i> soling done; also check rails at all important crossings.	Earthwork and <i>morrum</i> soling done.	Should be complete by the middle of May.
Ballast.	Collection commenced.		
Permanent-way and plate-laying.	Complete.	About $\frac{1}{3}$ done.	
Stations and buildings.	Ironwork of waiting sheds in hand in both divisions.		
Staff quarters.	Bricks being made.		
Ferries—Rolling-stock.	No work to be done under these heads.		
Temporary quarters and offices.	Complete.	Complete.	

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March, 1895, amounted to Rs 60,42,804-6-3, of which Rs 43,99,239-12-5 were paid by the Gwalior Durbar, and Rs 16,43,564-9-10 by the Bhopal Durbar. Rupees 3,09,386-0-2 were advanced to the Government of India for cost of English stores.

Full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been ceded by the Gwalior Durbar to the Government of India.

12. Ujjain-Rutlam Railway Extension.—The construction of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway and its extension towards Delhi is contemplated by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The line will run from Rutlam to Nagda and thence to Ujjain. It has been decided that the construction of this line should be carried out as a State Railway, and arrangements were accordingly made for its construction by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company; but in deference to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's wishes, the Government of India have acceded to the Gwalior Durbar owning and paying for the railway, on the understanding that it should be constructed and worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Gwalior Durbar have ceded land for, and full civil and criminal jurisdiction over, the line between Ujjain and Nagda and Rutlam.

13. Land Records.—Colonel Pitcher's Annual Report has already been submitted with the following remarks:—

“The survey of Northern Gwalior, that is to say, all that part of Gwalior not included in Malwa, has now been completed; and an efficient staff of patwaris is engaged in maintaining, and wherever possible, correcting the records, in order that a reliable basis may be created for the new settlement when undertaken.”

“I alluded in my letter No. 2312, dated 13th April, 1894, to the great value of the operations conducted by Colonel Pitcher in Gwalior. Starting under adverse conditions, he has, in the teeth of strong opposition, advanced patiently but steadily, step by step, eventually compelling even the most conservative of his opponents to recognize the undeniable value of his work in its relation to the revenue administration of the State. His Highness the Maharaja, I am glad to say, takes a keen interest in Colonel Pitcher's Department, and fully appreciates the advantage which the State has secured in the extension of this officer's valuable services which has recently been sanctioned.”

The following information, as of special importance, has been extracted from Colonel Pitcher's report:—

“The final results of the operations of this Department in regard to Survey and Record-writing are briefly summarised below:—

Traverse Survey	3,160 square miles.
Field Survey	6,157 „ „
Number of fields or plots surveyed and area extracted	936,351 „ „
Average size of fields	4.2 acres.
Number of villages surveyed	2,865
Number of maps drawn and traced	2,865
Total length of lines <i>partially</i> by Inspecting and Supervising staff	355,292 chains of 50 yards each.
	Rs a. p.
Incidence of cost per square mile including all charges	26 13 3
Incidence of cost per square mile excluding Director and Head Office	24 13 3
Incidence of cost per square mile excluding Director, Head Office and permanent Land Record establishment, the latter being usually excluded from the cost of surveys elsewhere	20 10 0

"In last year's report were shown the results of re-organisation of patwari's circles for seven districts. The work is now complete for all districts, and the total number of circles has been reduced from 1,498 to 1,671, the number of patwaris and assistants stands at 2,086, whose pay averages Rs. 7-15-0 (Chandori) per mensem."

"When this department was first formed, patwaris were remunerated, mostly by grants of land. In 1890 the Council of Regency sanctioned one lakh of rupees per annum, without limit as to time, for the *improvement of pay of patwaris*, the idea (with which I had no concern) being that each patwari on qualifying should receive about Rs. 4 per mensem, cash, in addition to all other remuneration that he might be receiving. Finding the arrangement unsatisfactory, I ventured to suggest that all lands, etc., held by patwaris should be returned to the zamindars and that in lieu thereof a cess should be levied, from which the patwaris should be paid quarterly in cash. This was sanctioned. The cess at 4 per cent. and in a few parganas at 6 per cent. on the land revenue yields Rs. 2,27,791, while the salaries amount to Rs. 1,98,672. Thus by the re-arrangement the State has been saved the necessity of paying the subsidy, one lakh per annum, sanctioned in 1890, and has further a surplus of Rs. 29,119 per annum from the proceeds of the cess to apply to the cost of supervising agency. To pay for the supervising agency from the cess is in accordance with the practice in British Provinces."

"Out of the total number of 2,086 patwaris and assistants, 2,021 are reported to be fully qualified. During the year 77 candidates qualified and obtained certificates."

"Inspection received due attention throughout the year. *Partial* lines were run by the supervising and inspecting staff, the length of which aggregated 64,589 chains; while the areas of 235,049 fields were re-tested with the *bipha* comb. With the exception of a few villages in the Bajrangarh, Bhandar, and Sikarwari districts surveyed by Amins, work everywhere was found satisfactory."

"*Khasra* entries are now found for the most part correct, save in the matter of rents. Zamindars will continue to conceal rents until it is made a penal matter to do so, and until *Subahs* and *Kamashdars* recognise that it is their business to see that zamindars in this matter obey the rules laid down by the State. At present the greatest offenders in the way of concealing rents are the officials (*Wahwatdars*) who work under the orders of *Kamashdars* in the management of *Kham* villages."

14. *Finances*.—As the State financial year closes on the 5th June, the figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1894-95 are not available. But the statement of account for the year 1893-94, furnished by the late Council of Regency in November, 1894, shows the following results:—

The year 1893-94 opened with a cash balance (including Rs. 5,31,25,000 invested) of Rs. 9,99,45,903-10-4, and the closing balance including investments was Rs. 10,11,21,428-0-2, showing an increase of Rs. 11,75,524-5-10.

Of the closing balance, the actual cash on the 6th June, 1894 (excluding investments), was—

	R	a.	p.
(a) In Reserve Treasury	*3,01,47,869	15	2
(b) In Working Treasuries	1,78,48,558	1	0
	<u>4,79,96,428</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

The following figures show the *Ain* receipts and *Ain* expenditure of the year 1893-94:—

		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
<i>Ain</i> Receipts	1. Land Revenue .	91,11,385	2	9			
	2. Siwai jama .	52,50,510	12	0			
					1,43,61,895	14	9
<i>Ain</i> Expenditure	1. Civil .	53,22,482	15	9			
	2. Military .	38,03,521	14	6			
	3. Karkhanajat .	22,36,142	4	11			
					<u>1,13,62,147</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	Balance				29,99,748	11	7
<i>Deduct</i> from this sum the cash excess expenditure on the debit side of the running account of advances and refunds with the State Departments							
					18,24,224	5	9
Net saving on the year's transactions as noted above							
					<u>11,75,524</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

III.—OTHER STATES.

15. *Khanyadhana*.—In consequence of ill-health, Pundit Srinarain, Kamdar, was withdrawn from the estate and allowed to revert to Government service and to rejoin his substantive appointment in the Gwalior Residency Office from 1st April, 1895; and as the country around is very quiet, all notable dacoits having been either killed or otherwise accounted for, and the estate is not in debt, it was not considered necessary to appoint a successor to Pundit Srinarain. The Raja has, under the existing favourable conditions, been left to manage for himself the affairs of his estate.

GUARANTEED ESTATES.

16. *Sheopur-Baroda*.—There is nothing of importance to note.

17. *Kathon*.—The succession of Thakur Partap Singh by adoption, to the Guaranteed Estate of Kathon, in place of Thakur Hargyan Singh, deceased, was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India. Nazarana equal to one-fourth of the *net* annual revenue of the estate is payable to the Gwalior Durbar.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

18. *Gwalior Residency*.—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no original civil suits. In the three civil appeals preferred against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna, the orders of the lower Court were upheld. Of the four criminal cases, three were committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Guna, and one case of highway robbery, which occurred in Khanyadhana, was tried by the Resident.

There were three appeals in criminal cases, two against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna and one against the order of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi. In all the three appeals the orders of the lower Court were upheld.

19. *Gwalior State*.—The number of Judicial Courts in the State was the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year.—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Remaining pending at the end of year.	REMARKS.
Civil suits . . .	*5,515	22,670	22,719	5,466	*In last year's report 5,031 cases were shown as pending at the end of the year.
Criminal cases . . .	2,849	26,309	25,977	3,181	

The Sadar Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohanlal, disposed of 468 civil suits, of which 388 were civil appeals, 100 miscellaneous appeals, 67 revision cases of Small Cause Court, and 10 original and miscellaneous cases; and 492 criminal cases, of which 340 were appeals, 27 miscellaneous appeals, 72 revision cases and 53 reference and miscellaneous cases.

Of 388 civil appeals, in 173 the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 22 modified, in 71 reversed, and 122 were otherwise disposed of.

Of 367 criminal appeals, in 195 the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 28 modified, in 44 reversed, and 100 were otherwise disposed of.

34. Reference cases consisted of—

- 17 cases of murder,
- 1 case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ;
- 1 case of abetment to murder ;
- 1 case of highway robbery ;
- 9 cases of dacoity ;
- 1 case of attempt to dacoity ; and
- 4 cases of dacoity with murder,

involving 98 persons, of whom 29 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 7 persons to 14 years' imprisonment each, 29 persons to 12 years' imprisonment each, 7 were acquitted, and 2 were remanded. The remaining 24 persons were sentenced by the Prant Adalats to various punishments. During the year a serious outbreak occurred in the Mungaoli Jail. The prisoners overpowered the guard at the jail gate and possessed themselves of arms and ammunition. In the end 23 prisoners were shot and 1 escaped.

In five cases sentences of death were passed, of which three were confirmed by the Council of Regency, and the prisoners—Himmat Singh, Gorelal, and Hira Singh—were accordingly hanged ; while that on two females was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,305 civil suits and 1,639 criminal cases.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 4,967 civil suits and 6,927 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 13,962 civil suits and 16,919 criminal cases.

There were seven cases of treasure trove during the year, in which R138-4 were credited to the State.

At the time of His Highness the Maharaja's investiture with powers, 50 prisoners, convicted for offences other than dacoity and whose terms of imprisonment were to expire within twelve months, were released.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R95,479-2-6 were inflicted during the year, of which R55,965-0-6 were realized.

V.—DACOITY.

20. Fifty-five dacoities were reported during the year, of which 13 occurred in 1894, and 2 in the previous year. The gangs of Pheran Singh, Sultan Singh, and of the Golpura Thakurs having been accounted for by the end of May, 1894, there was very little organized crime in the subsequent months of the year. Towards the end of the year the only dacoit of note left, *viz.*, Maharaj Singh of Nanon, was captured by the Kamashdar of Pichore. These results are very creditable both to the Gwalior Durbar and to the Thagi and Dacoity Department under the able and courageous direction of Mr. Hankin.

I extract the following from the report of the Inspector General of Gwalior Police :—

“ The heinous crimes returns for the year under review compare very favourably with those of 1893-94, inasmuch as dacoity occurrences have decreased to a notable extent in every district, and the six out of the 15 districts comprising the Gwalior State have been entirely free from the crimes of this type.”

“ There has also been a notable decrease of dacoity in those districts where it was most prevalent in former years.”

“ I attribute this decrease in the occurrence of heinous crimes to the very prompt and effective measures adopted by the Council of Regency in appointing a special Police Officer with an adequate staff, to help Mr. A. C. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi

and Dacoity Department, to run in harbourers and receivers, and subsequently in sending out a troop of the Imperial Service Cavalry under the orders of a Durbar official to hunt down the dacoit leaders and their gangs and to capture them."

"The result has been the destruction of the gangs led by (1) Pheran Singh of Badanpur, in Jhansi; (2) Sultan Singh of Sahgawan, in Datia, who were tracked and arrested and the leaders done to death in the operations conducted by Mr. A. C. Hankin; of (3) Maharaj Singh of Nanone, in district Isagarh; of (4) Meharban Singh; and (5) Santuk Singh of Golpura, in district Bhandar; of (6) Harchand; and (7) Abdhut Thakurs of Deokhoh, in purgana Chanderi; and of several Thakurs of Karaiya, in Narwar, all of whom have been accounted for by the Durbar Police at different times from April to November 1894."

"There still remain 5 of the Karaiya dacoits at large, for whose capture the Subah of Narwar and his Police are making the most strenuous efforts, and I have every hope of seeing them accounted for before long."

Note.—Since writing the above, information has been received that Gunga Singh, leader of the Karaiya Thakurs, was killed and Gorla Brahmin wounded on 22nd April, 1895.

"With the exception of these Karaiya Thakurs, we have no outlaw of any note left in the State at the present moment.*

"An old offender belonging to the once notorious dacoit gang of Mohun Lal, who used to give us trouble at odd times, Aparbaljat (a proclaimed offender of the Agra district), was traced and arrested by the Durbar Police in the Garha State. Aparbal was made over to the Magistrate of Agra who committed him to the Sessions, by which Court he was sentenced to transportation for life."

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

21. Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the late Council of Regency, held charge of the department up to the 17th December, 1894, when it was transferred to Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, who has now been appointed Inspector General of Education.

Mr. Johnstone, on taking over charge, made a tour and inspected the schools in six of the districts of Northern Gwalior. I give extracts from his interesting report:—

"The Education Department of the Gwalior State was administered for the greater part of the year 1894-95 by Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the Council of Regency, and to him all the credit is due for the present organization and efficiency of the department. After the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with ruling powers, I was appointed Inspector General of Education and took over charge from the Sahibzada on the 17th December, 1894. The progress made in education during the year will be evident from the details given in later portions of this report. Soon after assuming charge of the Department, I made a tour lasting seven weeks through the following districts:—Bhind, Tawarghar, Sikarwari, Sabalgarh and parts of Narwar and Bhandar in order to see for myself the working of the schools. My general conclusion is that there is much that is hopeful in the prospects of primary education. A more systematic scheme is required in all classes of schools, but there seems to me a real and widespread demand for Hindi schools, and in certain places there are fairly well-attended classes for Urdu and Persian, especially in the Narwar and Bhandar districts. The present number of Hindi schools could, I am confident, be multiplied by five or even by ten without exceeding the demand, as a great many large villages still remain without the means of education. The most disappointing feature of the district schools is the English Department of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. Jaura was the only school of this class of all those I inspected which can be called in any way satisfactory; for the greater number of pupils read no further than the Primer and the First Reader, and this state of things appears to indicate that there is no real demand for English education at present, as the boys generally give it up after reading the first book."

* Information has just been received that the other Thakurs have since been captured; there are thus no important dacoits left to be dealt with.

"As regards the classes attending the schools in the districts, the great majority of the boys belong to the Bania and Brahmin castes. This is not altogether as it should be; but it seems impossible to induce lower classes, such as Ahirs, to attend schools at present. There is, however, a fair sprinkling in some places of zemindars, Kayasth, and tradesmen's sons."

"The attitude of the zemindars differs widely in different localities, some being anxious to aid the efforts of the department by persuading boys to attend school and by offering houses for the accommodation of the institutions, while others are stolidly indifferent. In cases of the former description every encouragement ought to be given. During my tour the headmen of several villages submitted petitions praying for the establishment of schools and offering houses: their wishes will be complied with as soon as possible."

"The total number of colleges and schools in the State for the year 1894-95 is 191, which are thus divided as compared with the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
1. Colleges	2	2
2. High Schools	2	3
3. Middle Schools	16	15
4. Primary Schools	170	171

"His Highness the Maharaja is anxious to establish a technical school both for the training of artisans and mechanics and of young Mahrathas for revenue, judicial and other posts in the State. The Mahrathas, excluding the Deccani pundits, are, as a rule, very indifferent to education; and only some such inducement as this is likely to attract them. An attempt will probably be made to carry out this scheme during the coming year, and if sufficient encouragement is given by the Durbar in the way of offering employment to youths thus trained, the scheme ought to be very successful. As I have already said, there is also still ample room for a large extension of Primary Hindi schools, and I hope something will be done in this direction in a short time."

"The total number of pupils attending the colleges and schools was 11,958, as compared with 12,072 in the previous year. This small decrease is apparent only and is due to the statistics in the preceding year being inaccurately compiled. The total is not large out of a population of over three millions, but the department is still young."

"The number of teachers employed has increased from 402 in the previous year to 407 in the present year.

"They may be thus classified—

1. English teachers	76
2. Urdu and Persian teachers	80
3. Sanscrit teachers	28
4. Hindi teachers	184
5. Marathi teachers	34
6. Surveying teachers	3
7. Gymnasts teachers	2

TOTAL . 407

"The colleges and schools send up candidates for the following examinations, of which the result in 1894 as compared with 1893 was—

	1893.		1894.	
	Appenred.	Passed.	Appenred.	Passed.
Intermediate examination in arts	17	15	27	9
Entrance examination	29	17	39	27
Middle Schools examination	60	31	76	43
C. I. Schools examination	80	48	137	62
Munshi examination	2	2	11	7
Sanscrit examination	26	18	42	18
TOTAL	226	131	332	166

"The results for 1895 are not yet known. The two colleges at Lashkar and Ujjain will send up candidates for the first time this year for the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University, but a considerable proportion of these are not natives of the State. The result is expected to be satisfactory, but will not be available for record in this report."

"The two colleges have been doing good work and the progress has been creditable, but a considerable proportion of the students in the college classes as already mentioned are not natives of the State. This fact does not of course detract from the credit due to those responsible for the institutions, but it tends to give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the demand for English education in the State."

"I have already given a somewhat unfavourable opinion of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools which I have inspected. But the vernacular schools of all kinds are popular and likely to make rapid progress if thoroughly inspected, and more systematically worked."

"Physical education labours under the want of complete appliances and the suitable sites for the erection of gymnasia and the playing of games. The two colleges have each a small gymnastic apparatus, and in one of the two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools the boys play a little cricket, but much development is possible and desirable in this direction."

"This year for the first time sports were held in which the Lashkar College students competed for small money prizes in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja, the President and a number of sirdars of the State, as well as the ladies and gentlemen of the station. If this patronage is continued in future, it will be a great encouragement to the students."

"There are three boarding-houses in connection with the colleges and schools of the State. These, however, leave a good deal to be desired in the way of management. In fact the houses are not convenient, and are simply hired wherever they can be got. Until special houses are built, the arrangements for boarders will not be altogether satisfactory."

"As regards school buildings, a magnificent new edifice is in course of construction for the Lashkar College; but its progress is slow, and it is not likely to be ready for occupation before next winter at soonest. The building in which the college is at present held is much too small and in many ways inconvenient."

"A new building is required for the college at Ujjain."

"Regarding the school buildings in districts, I am of opinion that at subat and tehsil towns, the State should provide accommodation, and that in villages the zemindars should be induced to give houses or build new ones. The latter need only be *kachha*, and can be erected at very small cost, if undertaken in the slack season. Of the former class a number of houses have been erected by the Durbar. These are in most cases suitable and commodious, but many more are required and their erection should be taken in hand without delay. Buildings for village schools are a frequent difficulty. Some are dark and small, and in some cases the zemindars are unwilling to provide suitable accommodation. The Subahs have been addressed on the subject with the view of procuring suitable houses for all village schools from the zemindars."

"The total expenditure of the Educational Department for the year is as follows:—

	R
1. Administration	13,023
(This does not include the pay of the Inspector General which is not included in the Educational Budget.)	
2. Inspection	7,368
3. Tuition	1,12,794
4. Scholarships	11,340
TOTAL	1,44,525

"No fees are charged for education in the State, though it is a question whether they might not fairly be exacted from students who are not natives of the State, and who in many cases, I believe, study here only on account of the gratuitous education and the scholarships obtainable."

The sum allowed for scholarships is R11,340, and is distributed as follows:—

	R
1. Colleges	4,464
2. Special Instruction	360
3. Secondary Schools	6,516
TOTAL	11,340

"The college classes, it seems to me, monopolise an undue proportion of this sum, and it is now proposed to distribute it more evenly over the different departments."

"Three pupils are maintained at the Lahore Technical School."

"A proposal has been made to employ village school masters as branch postmasters. By this extra inducement a better class of teachers would be procurable, and I hope some arrangements may be made in this connection if it is found that teachers have time to perform both kinds of duties efficiently."

"So far as I have been able to judge the professors, teachers and inspectors have performed their duties on the whole satisfactorily, and I would specially name the Principals of the two Colleges, Pandit Prannath and Bapu Narain Dhikul."

"The conduct of the pupils has been good, and I hope education is having a beneficial effect morally and physically, as well as mentally."

"I have already said that in some villages the zemindars take a very wholesome interest in education, which they show by sending their sons to study, by visiting the schools, and by offering buildings for their accommodation. Many others, though not so ready as these, only require a little persuasion on the part of the District authorities to join in the work."

"Without the co-operation of the district officers, education in the districts will never develop as it might, and it ought to be considered a distinct part of their duty to pay attention to the schools in their various charges. They are brought into closer connection with the people than the Inspectors of Schools can be, and in their frequent tours they could do a great deal to improve the schools. The directions in which they could most effectually aid this department are—

- (1) seeing that the houses are kept in good order;
- (2) taking care that all boys are provided with the required text books, on which parents are frequently unwilling to spend even a few annas a year, and that they attend regularly;
- (3) keeping an eye on the teachers, so that they may attend regularly and perform their duties with diligence."

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

22. Mr. G. Harris, Engineer-in-charge Gwalior State Public Works, reverted to Government service from the 1st of December, 1894, and arrangements were made to carry on the work until the appointment of his successor.

Mr. H. H. Lake, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, has been appointed an Engineer in the State Public Works Department from 11th February, 1895, at a gross salary of ₹600 per mensem rising by annual increments of ₹100 to ₹1,000.

The sanctioned Budget for the year amounted to rupees twenty lakhs. Out of this a grant of ₹12,07,000 was made for the works to be constructed under the Engineer-in-charge, supplemented by a further grant of ₹30,000 for minor works. The remainder was allotted for works to be carried out under the orders of the civil and military authorities.

The expenditure incurred against these grants is shown in Statements I and II attached.

In the Jayendrabhawan a palace was built and furnished for Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.

Plans and estimates for repairs to State buildings at Jamgaon, Shrigonda, Ratnagiri, Oundh, Varwadi and Pandharpur, in the Deccan, were prepared and submitted to the Council, and work started on the building at Pandharpur.

Statement No. 1.

The net expenditure by the Engineer-in-charge State Public Works Department against Budget grant during the year from the 6th June, 1894, to 28th February, 1895, has been—

	Budget grant. ₹	Net expenditure. ₹
In Gwalior Division	8,56,405	3,04,675
In Malwa Division	3,50,595	75,198

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June, 1895, is about ₹11,69,902, against the Budget grant of ₹12,07,000 + 30,000 subsequently sanctioned for minor works.

This lapse is due to the following works not having been undertaken during the year. Some of these works have since been discontinued by order of the Council, and the sites of some have not been pointed out to this Department.

	Allotment for 1894-95.
	₹
Barracks at Sheopur	30,000
General Post Offices, Lashkar	20,000
Military Offices, Lashkar	50,000
Leper House, Lashkar	7,000
Irregular Tooman lines	80,000
Shooting Box for His Highness at Susera	20,000
Additions to Subat Kutcheri at Bhind	8,000
Tehsil at Bagchini	5,000
Police Station at Daboh	3,204
School at Isagarh	623
School at Rannode	1,623
Rajghat to Chanderi Road	10,000
Road passing along <i>Mari Mata</i> to Gwalior	5,000
Bajrangarh town to future Railway Station at Guna	5,000
Bhauder-Chirgaon Road	2,500
City Road, Joura	10,000
Tehsil Nimach }	25,000
„ Singoli }	
„ Gungapur }	
	Hali coin.
Police Station, Augur	5,034
Jail at Augur	15,000
Prisoners' cells	1,000
High School, Ujjain	40,000
Police Buildings, Ujjain	19,982
City gate, Ujjain	5,000

The above allotments have partly been appropriated to meet extra demands for works for which the grants for the current year were insufficient.

The following are the works on which there has been no expenditure up to date, but as the works are on hand, there may be some outlay before the close of the current year :—

	Allotment, 1894-95.	Probable expenditure to 5th June, 1895.
	₹	₹
Educational Office, Lashkar	50,000	10,000
Police Station, Mungaoli	961	4,454
School at Bhilsa	3,519	3,831
Police line, Mungaoli	875	3,142
Police line Joura . . . . .	...	1,659
Police Station, Joura . . . . .	...	873
Post Offices, several parganas	15,000	8,000
School at Sipri	400	106
Hospital at Sipri	2,882	2,500
Police line, Bajrangarh	316	2,795
School at Pachore	1,199	1,199
School at Shajapur . . . . .	...	3,924
School at Mandsaur	3,000	3,600
School at Neemuch	126	5,126
Police Station, Afzalpur	5,084	4,000
Police Station Khachrode	5,034	6,734
Tehsil at Gohud	1,000	760
Mangode Amjhera road . . . . .	...	2,285
Road adjoining Bhind road to Pucca road	5,000	5,000
Serai at Basoda	8,000	2,000

The anticipated excess expenditure over the Budget allotments will be met from the savings of the works on which there will be no expenditure this year.

Statement No. II.

Statement showing the Budget grants, expenditure and balance of the works to be carried out under the supervision of the civil and military authorities for the year 1894-95 :—

No.	NAME OF WORKS.	Budget grants.	Expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		<i>₹</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
1	Chatri at Vanawadi	50,000	85 0 0	49,915 0 0	
2	Kshipra Bridge at Ujjain	30,000	...	30,000 0 0	
3	Ujjain Bhairongarh Bridge. . . .	7,000	...	7,000 0 0	
4	Kherij Mashahira Works	1,00,000	40,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	
5	Military Works	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	...	
6	Kherij Mashahira Samastha Works . .	50,000	932 3 6	49,067 12 6	
7	Mal-Judicial Works	1,00,000	44,378 4 2	5,562 11 10	
8	Chatri of the late Maharaja Jiwarajao Sindhia	25,000	25,000 0 0	...	
9	Municipal Works	25,000	23,209 3 7	1,790 12 5	
10	Temple for Her Highness	50,000	...	50,000 0 0	
11	Palace for ditto	30,000	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	
12	Color, varnish and carpeting for the palace of Her Highness	15,000	15,000 0 0	...	
13	Minor Works	75,000	30,797 11 4	44,202 4 8	
14	Addition to Press	15,000	153 13 8	14,846 2 9	
15	Bridge across the Nahar near Victoria College	9,500	1,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	
16	Public Works Office	25,000	...	25,000 0 0	
17	Irrigation Works	86,500	...	86,500 0 0	
	TOTAL	7,93,000	2,90,556 3 10	5,02,443 12 2	

Statement No. III.

The following are more or less important works completed or in progress with the total amount of expenditure on each to 28th February, 1895, the amount expended from 6th June, 1894, to 28th February 1895, and the anticipated expenditure during 1894-95 :—

Division.	Serial No.	NAME OF WORK.	Total charges to 28th February, 1895.	Outlay 1894-95 to 28th February, 1895.	Anticipated expenditure during 1894-95 from 6th June, 1894, to 5th June, 1895.	REMARKS.
			R	R	R	
Gwalior.	1	Kolaras Barracks	68,449	20,451	45,315	In progress.
	2	Cavalry lines, Morar	1,94,955	47,054	55,488	
	3	Mungaoli Barracks	26,708	9,499	52,189	
	4	Victoria College	5,07,343	10,818	20,000	
	5	Memorial Hospital	3,13,506	8,547	17,406	
	6	Museum at Lashkar	56,807	1,811	2,000	
	7	Basoda School	2,826	698	2,556	
	8	Stables for His Highness the Maharaja	59,718	44,631	86,414	
	9	School at Narwar	4,315	3,229	7,517	
	10	Police Station at Bajrangarh	1,386	126	3,282	
	11	Do. do. at Narwar	3,440	1,038	1,656	
	12	Do. line at Narwar	3,812	311	879	
	13	Do. Station at Bhind	3,179	613	1,811	
	14	Do. line at Sabalgarh	1,247	1,247	4,091	
	15	Garden Villa for His Highness the Maharaja	12,900	7,753	7,753	
	16	Jail at Mungaoli	13,639	689	19,813	
	17	Police Station at Mehgaon	3,219	40	837	
	18	Police Station at Karera	3,076	574	1,764	
	19	Tehsil at Mehgaon	7,045	140	7,596	
	20	Police Station at Jigni	1,947	45	1,633	
	21	Tehsil at Amban	14,290	2,320	8,474	
	22	Three office rooms at Jours Tehsil	615	15	1,828	
	23	Police Station at Rejanee	2,659	13	580	
	24	Hospital at Bhind	3,903	2,024	2,668	
	25	Police Station at Bajchini	2,891	1,324	2,102	
	25 A	Police line at Ambah	4,011	1,511	1,653	
	26	School at Bajrangarh	928	256	6,501	
	27	Head-quarter Police line at Bhind	955	955	2,000	
	28	Hospital at Mungaoli	5,176	844	967	
	29	Hospital at Narwar	4,763	901	1,607	
	30	Police Station at Sipri	3,961	209	300	
	31	Do. do. at Kolaras	2,734	667	1,908	
	32	School at Kolaras	2,271	516	1,525	
	33	Additions and alterations at Musafarkhana, Gwalior	27,691	7,976	15,649	
	34	Bhilsa Road	4,607	5,592	15,000	
	35	Ambah Mehgaon Road	1,29,339	5,346	24,451	
	36	Sironj-Betwa Road	8,099	7,923	17,824	
	37	Bajrangarh Road	6,323	6,323	24,544	
	38	Pachar-Besagad Road	2,744	2,744	2,744	
	39	New Road from Sipri line to Gura Gori Naka	3,746	3,742	6,852	
	40	Bridge over the Soni Nadi	31,446	2,662	12,226	
	41	Mungaoli Road	3,498	3,459	10,698	
	42	Steam Tramway for His Highness	29,962	3,292	10,000	
	43	Ditto to Susera	143	143	10,000	
	44	Repairs (general) . . . . .	...	...	23,870
	45	Repairs (communication)	34,894	34,894	1,15,998	
	46	Imperial W. rks.	1,755	1,755	3,100	
	47	Minor Works, say	7,425	7,425	30,000	
	48	Establishment	39,620	39,620	60,000	
	49	Tools and Plants	810	910	5,000	
		Total Gwalior Division . . . . .	...	3,04,675	7,59,869
MALWA.	50	Police Thana building at Khachrode	1,844	1,844	6,734	
	51	Do. do. at Neemach	1,798	1,798	6,094	
	52	New Subat Kachari do.	650	386	15,000	
	53	Police Thana building at Ujjain	5,289	5,289	6,734	
	54	New school building at Shajapur	710	710	3,924	
	55	Maharaja's palace at Ujjain	74,256	21,454	50,000	
	56	Police Thana building at Mandsaur	1,967	1,967	6,394	
	57	Neemach Jawad Road	11,249	7,472	12,000	
	58	Mandsaur Pertabgarh Road	385	191	20,000	
	59	Bund across the river at Neemach	6,224	14	80	
	60	Repairs (general)	2,640	2,640	11,086	
	61	Repairs (communication)	19,252	19,252	54,100	
	62	Minor Works	1,200	1,200	...	
	63	Establishment	8,477	8,477	15,000	
	64	Tools and Plants	358	353	1,000	
		Total Malwa Division . . . . .	...	73,052	2,06,106
		ADD—				
		Exchange at 2-15 per cent. . . . .	...	2,146	6,113
		Grand Total Malwa Division . . . . .	...	75,198	2,14,219

Irrigation.—Twenty-four tanks, 10 wells and one *ghat* were repaired during the year in the districts of Gird Gwalior, Tawarghar, Bhind, Sikarwari, Narwar, Bhandar, Sabalgarh and Isagarh at a cost of R19,617-8-3.

Eighty-one unfinished works of the last year were completed during the year at a cost of R23,564-2-6.

Rupees 1,30,000 were likewise sanctioned for Irrigation Works in Malwa to be constructed by the Malwa District authorities.

VIII.—POST OFFICES.

23. The Postal Department of the Gwalior State has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster General.

The following extract is made from the Postmaster General's report:—

	DESPATCHED.					RECEIVED.				
	Paid articles.	Unpaid articles.	Registered articles.	Parcels.	Service articles.	Paid articles.	Unpaid articles.	Registered articles.	Parcels.	Service articles.
1893-94	1,902,931	344,217	83,399	13,153	...	1,912,319	301,524	65,916	17,211	...
1894-95	2,486,934	324,616	69,510	32,942	402,912	2,553,792	329,992	83,342	24,479	565,580

The despatch and receipt of articles of all kinds shows a steady increase, especially in the ordinary paid articles and parcels.

The service articles have been shown here for the first time. Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster General, explains that the decrease in the despatch of unpaid and registered articles this year is due to the fact that the public are convinced to a greater extent of the safe and speedy delivery of paid articles, and have therefore gradually abandoned the idea of sending unpaid and registered articles, and that this is a most healthy sign of improvement in the working of the Postal Department.

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown to be	97,610	2	7
The Postal expenditure	89,633	7	1
Balance to the credit of the State	7,976	11	6

The decrease in the balance, as compared with that of the last year, is attributable to the excess charges incurred in printing postage stamps, embossed envelopes and postcards.

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders shows an improvement, which is said to be mainly due to the remittance of money by the Durbar for the construction of Ujjain-Bhopal and Guna-Bina Railway lines.

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,52,643	0	9
Value of money-orders issued by the Durbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices	10,36,265	2	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	2,53,175	11	3
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances	3,84,630	6	11

Under the existing Postal Convention between Gwalior and the British Government it was arranged that each party should keep its own receipts on all transactions. But experience has shown that the money order issues by Gwalior against the Imperial Post Offices are so much in excess of corresponding payments that the Convention works very unequally, and the Government of India, therefore, proposed to revise the Postal Convention with Gwalior to the extent of dividing equally the commission on money orders issued in Gwalior and payable in British India, and *vice versa*. On referring the matter to the Gwalior Durbar, His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has consented to the proposal made by the Government of India to share equally with the British Government the amount of commission realized on money orders issued in British India and Gwalior.

The number of Post Offices of all kinds, letter boxes and postmen during the year were as below :—

15 Head Post Offices.	198 Letter boxes.
60 Sub-Post Offices.	126 Postmen.
29 Branch-Post Offices.	64 Village Postmen.

With a view to render every facility to the Railway employes engaged in the construction of the railway between Rutlam and Ujjain, three experimental Post Offices have been opened.

Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana, visited Gwalior to discuss certain matters relative to the delivery in Ujjain by the Imperial Post and other matters.

IX.—MEDICAL.

24. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts.

The Gwalior State is to be congratulated in having secured an extension of the services of such an able officer as Dr. Crofts. His experience and advice on various subjects have often been of the greatest possible assistance to the young Chief.

Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one branch dispensary in the city of Lashkar on the 16th August, 1894, and one in the town of Bhind. Other dispensaries are being built. The main building of the Memorial Hospital is approaching completion, and it is hoped will be ready for occupation in 1895.

The total number of new cases treated during the year was 88,376, which, with 98 cases remaining at the close of 1893, make the total number treated 88,474. These figures show a steady increase in the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the State and an enormous increase over the year 1886 when Dr. Crofts took up his appointment; then the number of patients treated was only 4,812.

The number of in-patients was 1,743, of whom 966 were cured, 378 relieved, 195 discharged otherwise, 119 died, 85 remaining under treatment at the close of the year.

Two hundred and fifty-three major operations and 3,094 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 38,831 in 1893.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Three cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year, in which two persons were killed and one injured.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—GENERAL.

The wheat harvest in 1894 was almost a complete failure in the Bhopal Agency, and steps had to be taken to provide food in some places, while seed grain was entirely wanting, and had to be imported in large quantities. The whole of the eastern districts of the Agency, including the Gwalior purganas of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, the Bhopal purganas of Sewas, Gairatganj, Silwani, Raisen and Bairsia, and the small States of Kurwai, Nawab Basoda, Muhammadgarh and Pathari suffered greatly, and it will take two or three good seasons before they recover. Unfortunately the harvest for the year under report has not been at all good owing to the constant untimely rain which has fallen throughout the year, and which has in places injured the *rabi* crops on which the eastern districts chiefly depend for the supply of food grain, jowari being sown in the western and north-western portions of the Agency. Linseed which was largely sown was an utter failure, and some of the wheat was also attacked by the red rust which destroyed so much of it last year. In some places the grains have not formed at all or are very small and withered. Coming on the top of last year's bad harvest the state of the present one is not satisfactory, and there will probably be much distress in places where the crop has failed. The rainfall for the year amounted to 55.39 inches, and the weather, owing to constant rain, has been seasonable throughout. There has been no outbreak of cholera during the year.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year, except for a short absence of three months in the autumn, when Captain M. A. Tighe, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, officiated for me. Mr. Windham continued to hold the appointment of the Boundary Settlement Officer and Colonel Peart was in command of the regiment throughout the year. Colonel Ransford, second-in-command, resigned his appointment in October, and was succeeded by Major Masters, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal in September shortly before proceeding on leave to England, and his successor Colonel Barr also visited Bhopal for three days in January 1895. The Agent to the Governor-General, however, did not visit the Agency on tour during the past cold weather. My own tour included the Bhopal districts of Diwan-ganj, Raisen, and the Tal purganas to the east and south, and the Bilkisganj, Pipalthone, Jawar and Aslita purganas of the west. I also visited most of the small States, but was prevented, for various reasons, from making as extensive a tour as I had done in previous years.

II.—POLITICAL.

There has been no change of importance in the administration of the Bhopal State during the past year. Her Highness the Begam did not leave Bhopal, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has continued to be the Minister. The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway is now approaching completion and construction trains have

been running from Bhopal to the Kali Sindh river for the past month. Her Highness has now paid up Rs17,17,565 which leaves Rs5,32,435 of the estimated cost still to be provided. Her Highness's share of the net earnings of the Bhopal State Railway for the year 1894 came to Rs1,44,607-3-0, as compared with Rs1,30,925-3-1 for the previous year. Work was continued on feeder-roads to the Indian Midland Railway which will soon be finished, and which will serve to open up the country. As regards the minor States I would observe that the Rajgarh Chief, when I met him at Rajgarh, appeared desirous of improving the condition of his State, and after a consultation with Mr. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, the Chief agreed to making arrangements for the control of Moghias, which ought, if properly carried out, to prevent the Rajgarh Moghias from acting as they have done of late. There are constant complaints against the leading officials in Rajgarh who are jealous of each other, and the Chief would be well advised to appoint a strong Kamdar independent of any of the parties into which the State officials are divided.

The financial position of Kurwai has reached a stage which necessitates a certain degree of interference. The debts are said to be equal to about four years' revenue, and as the Chief is himself desirous of our help, I am endeavouring to arrange for a gradual liquidation of them.

The Pathari Chiefship is also heavily in debt, and I am about to make proposals for the future management of this small State, the revenue of which is only about Rs10,000, while the debts amount to Rs25,000.

Huttee Singh, the Jagirdar of Jhaleria, died on 5th March, 1895, and the question of succession to his Tankah is now under consideration.

III.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

During the past year the collection of Octroi dues at Sehore has continued to be directly administered under the Political Agent with satisfactory results. The collections are now made in Government instead of Bhopal rupees, and the Bhopal State rates have been assimilated to those prevailing in the Sehore Station. The great differences that have existed in the value of the Bhopal rupee have caused much inconvenience, and a stable rate of exchange is desirable.

IV.—TRADE.

The Opium Returns show that 1,248 chests have passed the scales in 1894-95, as compared with 1,428½ chests in the previous year, 1,337½ chests in 1892-93, and 1,607½ chests in 1891-92. There was little or no export of grain last year, and trade generally was dull owing to the bad harvest.

V.—JUDICIAL.

The appended Statements A and B show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—POLICE.

There is nothing particular to mention regarding the Police force in the Agency, and I can only repeat the remarks made by me last year on the subject.

VII.—DACOITY.

The list given in the margin shows the number of dacoities, including cattle-lifting and highway robbery, that occurred between the 1st April, 1894, and the 31st March, 1895. The amount of property carried off is put down at R27,023-1-6, and R757 worth of property was recovered. During this year the perpetrators of the dacoity, which occurred at Bhunnas in the Hoshangabad District, were tried in the Court of the

- 13 Bhopal.
- 9 Gwalior.
- 3 Indore.
- 3 Rajgarh.
- 1 Mahammadgarh.
- 2 Kurwai.
- 1 Dewas.
- 1 Narsingarh.
- 1 Nawab Basoda.
- 1 Sironj Purgana of Tonk.

35

Political Agent and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment as shown in the margin. My thanks are due to the Thagi Inspector, Khan Bahadur Gayasuddin, who deserves the entire credit of tracing

- 6 to transportation for life.
- 1 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- 1 granted pardon.

out and capturing the criminals. The prosecution of this case was conducted by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., who has done excellent work in this Agency, both in the suppression of dacoity and in arranging for the control and settlement of Moghias. There was no important outbreak of dacoity during the year, and none of the dacoities which occurred were large ones.

An outbreak of prisoners occurred at the Bhopal State Jail on the afternoon of the 22nd January, 1895, when several of them seized the weapons of the guard and 28 escaped. A party of cavalry was at once sent in pursuit, but owing to the darkness of the night and the fact that the prisoners had at once got into very broken country, where cavalry could not act, very few were recaptured, and the remainder are still at large.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

At the request of the States, Mr. Mears, Head Master of the Sehore School, was sent in March, 1895, to inspect the schools of the places noted in the margin. This inspection, which was made once before about eight years ago will, I think, have a good effect if the

- Rajgarh.
- Narsingarh.
- Khilchipur.
- Biaora.
- Maksudangarh.
- Sutalia.

Darbars can be induced to act upon Mr. Mears's suggestions, and if it can be made annually. The Sehore Schools have not been inspected during the past year, but work in them has as usual been carried on efficiently.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Her Highness the Begam opened the Lansdowne Hospital for Women at Bhopal on the 24th of May last, and the lines of the new Imperial Service Regiment are nearly finished. Public Works at Sehore have been under the supervision of Mr. Mears and have been efficiently carried on. No special remark about them is, however, necessary.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant Windham, Boundary Settlement Officer, disposed of 27 cases as noted in the margin.

1	between Agra and Kurwai.
3	„ Agra and Gwalior.
1	„ Muhammadgarh and Gwalior.
1	„ Rajgarh and Khilchipur.
6	„ Rajgarh and Narsingarh.
1	„ Rajgarh and Sutalia.
3	„ Jhullawar and Khilchipur.
2	„ Indore and Khilchipur.
5	„ Indore and Narsingarh.
1	„ Bhopal and Muhammadgarh.
3	„ Gwalior and Nawab Basoda.

27

There remain at present three undecided cases which would probably have been disposed of if Mr. Windham's health had permitted him to remain in camp as long as usual. Lieutenant Peacock, Political Assistant, was appointed in November to complete the demarcation of the long standing and important boundary case between Bhopal and Indore on the Vindhyan Range, and was engaged on this work during the cold weather.

XI.—MEDICAL.

Detailed reports on the work in hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor-General through the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. The number of major operations was 201 during the year under report, as compared with 124 last year. As previously mentioned the Women's Hospital, which has been called after Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, was duly opened by Her Highness the Begam on the 24th May, 1894, and is, I hear, more used than the old hospital was. Work at the hospital was carried on by Miss A. Niebel, M.D., during the year and her labours are undoubtedly appreciated by the women of the place.

M. J. MEADE, *Major,*
Political Agent in Bhopal.

BHOPAL AGENCY,
BHOPAL;
The 23rd April 1895.

}

CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The rainfall was well distributed, but superabundant, and the crops suffered a little in consequence. They were, however, fair except as regards wheat and linseed which suffered partially from rust. Some damage was done by hail in certain localities.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon to 31st December, 1894, when he was temporarily transferred and relieved by Surgeon-Major Baker.

The Political Agent and the officers of the Malwa Bhil Corps were on tour as usual.

II.—POLITICAL.

Gwalior.—No report is received from the Durbar regarding this portion of the Agency. It is well administered, and Trimbak Rao Appaji Naib Suba of Amjhera continues to do good work.

Indore.—No report is received from the Durbar.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja is still under medical treatment, but improved in health.

The jurisdiction case between the Durbar and the Badnawar Thakurs, referred to in last year's report, has been settled, and there is some hope that a settlement may equally be effected with the Bhoomias.

The town of Kuksi was nearly destroyed by fire in April 1894. Nine hundred and thirty-six houses were burnt, and the loss is estimated at 14 lakhs. The Durbar took prompt steps for relief and made considerable advances from the Treasury. The town is now being rebuilt on an improved plan.

The revenue has suffered from the failure of linseed and opium owing to unseasonable rain.

Jhabua.—Raja Gopal Singh, of Jhabua, died on the 22nd January, 1895. He was succeeded by Oodey Singh, son of the Thakur of Khowassa, whose adoption has been recognised by the Government of India, but the formal consent of Government sanctioning the succession has not yet been received. The young Chief is learning his work under the able guidance of the Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation work is approaching completion, only 24 miles remain undemarcated.

Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji continues to administer the State excellently. The State debt is now reduced to R60,876. A fresh debt of R13,000 had, however, to be contracted to meet the funeral expenses of the Chief.

Ali Rajpur.—The State has lost the valuable services of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jowan Singh, who held the post of Superintendent of Ali Rajpur for the last twelve years, and who died at Ali Rajpur on the 9th November, 1894. He was succeeded in office by Ram Kishen Panth, late Diwan of Barwani, who assumed charge of the State on 26th December, 1894.

On the 25th January, 1895, Rani Anupkuarba Chachatia, widow of Rana Gungdeo, died, and her jagir villages—Oondwah, Bilwat, Chichalgooda, Oomralee Morajee, Sooki, Baodee and Kanthari—yielding an annual income of R2,500 lapsed to the State.

The minor Rana Partab Singh studying at the Daly College, Indore, visited during the Dassehra vacation Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Bickaneer.

The State continues to prosper. The cash balance now exceeds a lakh, and cultivation is steadily increasing.

Barwani.—Rana Inderjeet Singh died at Barwani on the 3rd November, 1894. His elder son, Rana Ranjeet Singh, now 7 years of age, has been recognised by the Government of India and was installed on the *gaddi* by the Political Agent on the 18th January, 1895. The State will remain under superintendence during the minority of the Rana.

Rao Bahadur Nilkanth Janardan Kirtani has been appointed Superintendent of the Barwani State and assumed charge of his office on the 16th December 1894.

The revenue survey of the Barwani State is making slow, though steady progress.

Mr. Clabby was in October lent to Barwani as Forest Officer, and it may be hoped that the very valuable forests will now be properly exploited. The Jalgoon purgana, but a few years ago entirely waste, is rapidly improving under the good management of the Kamasdar Motilal. The financial position of the State is very satisfactory.

Jobat.—Rana Saroop Singh having satisfactorily carried on the management of the State during the past year has been invested with full powers.

The revenue of the State has increased to R28,614 and the cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st March, 1895, amounted to R23,806.

Guaranteed States.—On 1st October, 1894, Dariyad Singh Bhumia of Nimkhera died leaving two sons, Inderjit Singh, aged 6, and Dowlat Singh, aged 5.

The Government of India have recognized Inderjit Singh as his successor. The estate will be under superintendence during the minority.

The average annual income is about R19,000. The debts which amount to about R12,000 will be repaid in the course of two or three years.

III.—TRADE.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 757½, against 819½ in the preceding year.

The estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road was R8,14,068—*vide* Appendix II attached.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil suits.—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits in all States in the Agency except Indore and Gwalior :—

A.

	Number.	Value.
		₹
Dhar	2,162	1,12,931
Jhabua	793	41,782
Ali Rajpur	154	13,001
Barwani	941	69,593
Jobat	11	420
Bagode	161	5,191
Dotna	59	1,460

In the Court of the Political Agent 18 suits were pending and 124 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 142. Of these, 108 were disposed of and 34 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value was ₹3,492-10-0.

In the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court 6 cases were pending at the close of last year and 77 instituted during the year. Of these, 82 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the end of 1894-95.

The total value was ₹3,022. Further details will be found in Statement A.

V.—POLICE.

No alteration has been made in the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhumia Police, and the Manpur Police.

Rao Bahadur Hari Narain Kali, Superintendent of Dhar Police, who died in February, 1895, was succeeded by Gangadhar Balwant, Kamasdar of Badnawar. Out of 559 cognizable offences committed during the year, 323 have been detected and brought to trial.

VI.—DACOITY WITH SERIOUS CRIME.

The number of dacoities reported during the year was 21, and the value of property plundered amounted to ₹9,298-2-6, against ₹5,899 in 1893-94.

Eight cases out of these occurred in Dhar.

One dacoity attended with murder was perpetrated at Begda in the Bhabra purgana of Ali Rajpur on the 24th September, 1894. The Police have not yet succeeded in tracing the culprits.

Eight cases of culpable homicide were tried during the year in the Court of the Political Agent.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The education tables given in the appendix to this report refer to Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Bagode, Manpur, and Sirdarpur.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown below:—

Name of State.	Total. Expenditure.
	<i>R</i>
Dhar	11,189
Jhabua	1,347
Ali Rajpur	1,451
Barwani	5,962
Jobat	161

Sirdarpur.—The average number of boys attending the Regimental School at Sirdarpur was 32·64 daily. In the Bazar School at Sirdarpur the average number of attendance was 18·51.

Manpur.—There are three schools—at Manpur, Kolani, and Khurdi—with 70 boys on the roll.

The English class has been abolished in the Manpur School with effect from 1st April, 1895.

Dhar.—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and 1 for girls) and 26 private schools, as against 25 in the last year.

There are 861 boys and 24 girls in the State schools, and 773 boys in private schools.

The High School has deteriorated owing to the prolonged absence of the Head Master.

Jhabua.—There is a Hindi School at Jhabua attended by 61 boys, and a Sanscrit School with 21 pupils. A Vedic School to teach the tenets of the Vedas has been started during the year under report with 10 pupils on the roll. There are also Hindi Schools at Thandla, Ranapur, Rambhapur, and Hanumangarh. The Kanas School has been closed.

Ali Rajpur.—Seven schools are maintained by the State with an average daily attendance of 152 boys and at annual cost of R1,451. Bhil and Bhilala boys receive a monthly stipend from the State to encourage attendance, but without very marked effect.

Barwani.—Has 8 schools for boys and one for girls; the annual cost is R5,962, the daily average attendance is 430·19, as against 437·17 last year.

Kali Pada Sircar, late Head Master and Inspector of Schools, resigned his post in January, 1895.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The amounts spent on Public Works by the largest States in the Agency are noted below:—

Name of State.	Total. Expenditure.
	<i>R a. p.</i>
Dhar	27,175 0 0
Jhabua . . . . .	.....
Ali Rajpur	16,458 0 0
Barwani	46,228 5 7
Jobat . . . . .	.....

Dhar.—The work of putting the Dhar-Dudhi road in order was completed during the year at an outlay of ₹20,000.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Of the 16 Boundary disputes disposed of during the year, three were settled by Panchayat and 13 amicably.

There are 9 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 4 cases are under appeal.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion was Boundary Settlement Officer during the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries. At the other dispensaries in the Agency 112,930 persons were treated during the year, and 215 died; 4,700 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is prospering under the able management of Doctor Duke, who has succeeded in making it popular and useful. Twelve thousand and thirty-five out-patients and 948 in-patients were admitted for treatment, and 133 major operations were performed. The total expenditure was ₹4,346.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The currency reform has been nearly completed with less difficulty than might have been expected. Traders dealing in Holkar and Scindia territory have complained of the import duty on silver imposed in other States, but, on the whole, great progress has been made without much trouble, and Native States coins are rapidly disappearing from the States that have adopted the British rupee.

Her Highness the Maharani of Dhar has granted a donation of ₹300 to the Countess of Dufferin Fund in addition to the sums previously contributed.

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER VII.

WESTERN MALWA.

Report of the Western Malwa Political Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—OFFICERS.

I have held the charge of the Agency, except from 12th April to 10th July. When on privilege leave, Major Masters officiated, and Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore has been Medical Officer of the Agency throughout the year.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat took over charge of the office of Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, in November, from Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, transferred to Rajputana, and the former also was transferred in March as Cantonment Magistrate to Nasirabad (in Rajputana).

II.—SEASON, CROPS, AND HEALTH.

The rainfall was 34·5, against the average of 36 inches, but owing to its having fallen unseasonably all crops were, more or less, damaged, especially linseed, and the outturn of cotton and opium has been below the average, but there is no scarcity of food grains, jowar and wheat harvest being an average crop.

Cholera prevailed from April to October, 1,159 cases being reported from the districts, of which 653 proved fatal.

The prices of opium have been higher during the year.

III.—ANNUAL TOUR.

I made a prolonged tour from 9th November to 15th February through the Agency, visiting Shajapore, Ujjain, Barnuggur, Rutlam, Sailana, Jaora, Afzalpore, Sanjit, Kukresar, Rampura, Chandwasa, Basai, Sitamau, Mandesaur, again Jaora and Rutlam, Baraoda, Nagda, and Mehidpur. I reached Ujjain *viâ* Dewas, where I was visited by the Superintendent of the Senior Branch of the State, and the Naib Karbhari of the Junior Branch.

IV.—POLITICAL.

Gwalior Districts.—Sir Michael Filose, Sir Subah of Malwa, was transferred to Gwalior as Chief Secretary to the Durbar, and Mr. Raghunathrao Yadao, Secretary to the Council, succeeded him as Sir Subah of Malwa. Sir Michael Filose was very popular with all classes in Malwa.

The sanitation of the city of Ujjain always requires the attention of the local officers, and it will be a great boon to the citizens if this ancient city, ever crowded by pilgrims from all parts of India, is provided with a good drinking water supply.

During my annual tour I was visited by the Subahs of Shajapore, Ujjain, and Mandesaur, at the Head-quarters of their districts, and found them extremely courteous.

Indore Districts.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made a hurried tour through his Mehidpur District travelling *viâ* Ujjain in the last cold weather.

I was visited by the Subahs of Rampura, Bhanpura and Mehidpur, and my relations with them have been cordial.

The outlying purganas of Tonk, Jhallawar, and Dewas States in this Agency have been managed as usual by the officials of those districts.

Jaora.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India visited this capital on 2nd February, but owing to the illness of the Nawab no formal visits were exchanged. Subsequently His Highness Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Nawab, after a few weeks' illness, died at Jaora on 5th March, much regretted throughout West Malwa. I visited Jaora on 8th March to express the sympathy of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Government of India on this sad occasion to the family of the late Nawab. This Chief, like the former Nawabs of Jaora, was most loyal to the British Government, and popular with his subjects. Owing to His Highness' extravagance, however, the political authorities in 1885 had to make financial arrangements for liquidation of his debts, amounting to about 16 lakhs, and under the good management of his Minister Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, the sum has nearly been liquidated.

The young Nawab, Mahomed Iftkhar Ali Khan, his son, is 12 years of age and is his recognised legal heir; and his formal installation will take place on the receipt of sanction from Government. Arrangements are being made by the Agent to the Governor-General for the education of the young Nawab and his numerous half brothers.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Minister Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan has assumed charge of all State affairs, till further orders, since the death of the late Nawab.

The Nawab of Rampur, the son-in-law of the late Nawab, and other distinguished visitors have recently paid visits of condolence to the young Nawab.

Rutlam.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India visited Rutlam on 5th February, exchanged formal visits with the young Raja, and inspected the school and other institutions there.

His Highness, Sajjan Singh continues his education at the Daly College at Indore under Mr. Herbert, his own tutor, and Mr. Gunion, the Principal of the College.

His Highness recently paid a visit to his maternal grandfather, the Chief of Dhrangdra, in Kathiawar.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has sanctioned a scheme proposed by the Dewan Khan Bahadur C. Rustamji for the reclamation of waste lands in the Bajna district of Rutlam, which is hilly and mostly inhabited by Bhils.

The necessary arrangements are being made with this view.

The management of the State continues under the supervision of the Agency.

Sailana.—The Raja His Highness Dule Singh continues an invalid as usual.

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, a pleader of Mhow, has been acting as Diwan under the orders of Kuwar Jeswant Singh, the Raja's heir, who is allowed by the Chief to conduct the administration.

Recently the Raja has been interfering with the financial arrangements made by the Kamdar Khan Bahadur Khory by undue demands for money on account of his extravagance, and it is to be regretted that his relations with his heir have again become somewhat strained, and the Chief has been staying away from his State for the last two months and is on pilgrimage to Ujjain.

The Raja's daughter, a widow of the late Chief of Pertabgarh, who had come to reside with her father on account of her disagreement with the present Chief of Pertabgarh, died in March at Sailana.

Sitamau.—The Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Pershad, was forcibly removed by the Chief from his post in August, and owing to other mismanagement of the State, as detailed in my Report No. 142, dated 28th January, 1895, it was found necessary to admonish the Raja and appoint a new Kamdar, Mr. Balwantrao Trimbak Deshmukh, to make suitable arrangements for the control of the finances of the State, and administration of justice to the people.

Piploda.—The Thakur has managed the estate well, controlling the finances by adherence to the Budget system, which was introduced during his minority. The Sayer dispute between the Jaora State and Piploda, to which allusion was made in my last report, still remains unsettled.

Other Guaranteed Thakurs.

The succession of Thakur Ranjit Singh of Gooderkhera (Piploda) to the 1½ villages held by him in the purgana of Panth Piploda was recognised by Government.

The affairs of Lalgurh continue under supervision of the Agency, owing to the minority of the young Dewan Hari Singh.

V.—JUDICIAL.

The usual returns are appended.

Neemuch Cantonment.—There were three criminal appeals to this Court, in two of which the judgments of the Lower Court were confirmed, and in one the sentence was reduced.

Seven civil appeals were submitted, in one of which the decision of the Lower Court was altered, and in the rest the decisions were upheld.

VI.—POLICE.

Under the reorganization scheme of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, it is contemplated to attach a Deputy Inspector with a few Najibs to this Agency, but in the larger States their services will be needless; while in the smaller ones the existing arrangements seem sufficient, the States being free from any organised crime.

In special cases, however, the employment of the Thagi men will be necessary to detect crime where a Native State shelters its own offenders as has occurred recently in one case.

VII.—DACOITY.

The following dacoities have been reported during the year :—

In Gwalior districts	11
„ Indore „	15
„ Dewas (Senior Branch) district	1
„ Jaora State	1
„ Rutlam „	3
„ Sailana „	1
„ Piploda	1
TOTAL	<hr/> 38 <hr/>

This compares unfavourably with the record of the last year showing only 19 cases, but I attribute it to some extent to the frequency of cattle raiding on the districts of this Agency marching with the Meywar border, and the increased regularity with which crime of this sort is now reported.

No mail robbery has been reported.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.—The following feeder roads have been completed by the Public Works Department :—

(1) Namli to Sailana.

(2) Jaora to Piploda.

Railways.—The Godra-Rutlam Railway was opened for through traffic from Rutlam to Bombay in October 1894.

The construction of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway with a bridge to cross the Chambal at Nagda has been started, the lands required having been made over by the Gwalior, Rutlam, and Sailana States to the Railway authorities.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway is under construction.

Other Works.—A tank is being constructed for the Central India Horse at Agar from the Local Funds, and a generous contribution of Rs. 1,500 made for the purpose by the Agency and Regimental Treasurers Seth Poonumchand Dipchand of Rutlam.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Thirteen boundary cases have been settled by Lieutenants R. B. Berkeley and C. T. Ducat, Boundary Settlement Officers, Western Malwa, during the year.

The cases with the Meywar Durbar, alluded to in my last report, remain still unsettled owing to delay on the part of the Begun officials.

X.—EDUCATION.

The schools at Rutlam, Jaora, and Ujjain continue to do good work. In the other schools only elementary education is imparted.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual Baijnath Fair at Agar was held in April last year.

Valaities.—Only 2 Valaities were deported to Peshawar during the year.

A statement of the Railway accidents in the Agency during the year is appended.

The following returns are also appended :—

(A)—Criminal Justice.

(B)—Civil do.

(C)—Attendance of witnesses.

(D)—Police.

(E)—Jail.

(F) III.—Provincial Revenue.

(Fa)—Provincial, General.

(H)—Public Works from Local Funds.

(J)—Post Office.

(L)—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

AGAR, }
The 1st April 1895. }

M. G. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall has been unusual. Rain fell in every month of the year. At Sutna 49·91 inches were registered, against 61·13 in the previous year. At Rewah the figures were 54·31 and 45·20, and at Nagode 65 inches, 64 cents and 65 inches, 5 cents, respectively. The *kharif* crop at first promised well, but the continuous rain and the excessive and unseasonable fall in October and November did it great damage. Jowar, bajra, kodu and cotton were very much injured.

The *rabi* crop also suffered from the continuous falls of rain, and the cloudy weather which naturally accompanied them.

The linseed and wheat crops suffered from blight (*girni*). The former was entirely destroyed, while the latter only produced from 2 annas to 8 annas in the rupee.

On the other hand, the crops of barley, gram, arhur and masur were good. Some damage was caused by hail in certain localities.

It has been a most unfortunate season for the agriculturist, following, as it has, two bad seasons.

There was very considerable distress in the months of February and March which was met by the establishment of relief works, and no cases of death from starvation were reported. These relief works formed the subject of a special report which was submitted on the 25th of March.

There is no doubt some distress still, though the people are not starving. The Hazur and Madhogarh tahsils have suffered considerably, and Mowganj in a lesser degree. The Dewan is making remissions of revenue where the distress is severe, and probably some Rs50,000 will be remitted.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health has been good throughout the year. Cholera of a mild type, which broke out in February, 1894, and was brought by pilgrims from the Magh Mela at Allahabad, lingered on until June and even later.

III.—TOUR.

During the year I paid frequent visits to Nagode and Rewah. I had arranged for a prolonged tour through the State commencing at Amarkantak and passing through Sohagpur, Ramnagar, Rampur, Naikin, Mowganj, Lalgaoon, and back to Sutna, but owing to illness I had to abandon it, when I had only arrived at Anuppur. The Maharaja was accompanying me.

IV.—REWAH.

This has been an uneventful year. In May the Maharaja and Maharani accompanied by Surgeon-Major Gimlette went to Dumraon on a visit of condolence to the Maharani.

The Maharaja of Dumraon having died on the 6th of May, 1894, Her Highness the Maharani remained with her mother, when His Highness the Maharaja returned. In October the elder sister of the Maharaja, the wife of Maharaj Kishor Singh of Jodhpur, returned to Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja again went to Dumraon in October to bring the Maharani back. I accompanied him on this occasion.

Since the 1st of November the Maharaja has been entrusted with a considerable share of the current work of the State.

All papers regarding Revenue Settlement, Police, Military, Forest and Permit Departments being submitted to him, he takes a most intelligent interest in this work, and the orders he gives are, with very few exceptions, sound and sensible.

He has also tried 23 cases as a Magistrate of the first class. They have not been difficult cases, and he has disposed of them with facility, but he has little taste for criminal work.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rewah in December accompanied by Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Cuninghame, the Foreign Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand and Surgeon-Colonel Caldecott.

The Agent to the Governor-General again visited Rewah in January.

The Thakur of Kothi died during the year, and the Thakur of Sohagpur on the 21st January, 1895.

Finances.—These are in a very healthy condition, and speak volumes for the system which my predecessors introduced.

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on 1st April, 1894, was . . .	18,37,883	13	4
The estimated income was	16,00,000	0	0
The actuals were	17,08,087	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shewing an increase in the actuals over the preceding year of	1,26,856	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

In Expenditure.

Estimate	12,94,000	0	0
Actuals	13,25,646	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The cash balance on 1st April, 1895, is R22,20,324-11-7. Of this sum R12,75,700 is invested in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Paper.

Permit.—The Statement II gives the Permit and Excise receipts for the year under report.

The Permit collections, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of R12,437-12-3.

The expenditure shown in the above statement exceeds that incurred in the preceding year by R3,780-8-8. The increase is due (firstly) to the purchase of 12 maunds of opium from Indore for local consumption and (secondly) to the establishment of new "chowkies" on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line and in Madhogurh, Hazur, and Mowganj tehsils. The produce of opium during the year was 22 maunds 39 seers which being made into cakes amounted to 16 maunds 18 seers; this added to the stock on 1st April, 1894, of 8 maunds 32 seers 15 chittaks, and 12 maunds purchased from Indore, gives the total quantity of 37 maunds 10 seers 15 chittaks, of which 29 maunds 18 seers 4 chittaks were sold during the year, leaving the balance in stock on 1st April, 1895, of 7 maunds 32 seers 11 chittaks.

Judicial.—The accompanying returns show the work done in the different Departments.

The Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Rewah was amalgamated with that of the Civil Judge at Rewah, and the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates of Sohagpur, Chandia, Singwara and Kothi are held in abeyance owing to the death of the holders. Their successors will probably be appointed in their stead.

Jail.—The annexed statement shows the jail statistics for the past year.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Three deaths from cholera took place during the year. The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

There was no escape from, or any disturbance in, the jail during the year.

Suppression of Female Infanticide.—Female infanticide has prevailed for generations among the Karchulis, Parihars, and Sombansis in the Rewah State, but no Maharaja has ever taken any coercive measures for suppressing this practice.

My predecessor, Colonel Robertson, on studying the Census Returns was convinced that the practice was very prevalent in certain villages, and showed in a report (No. 710, dated 12th May, 1893) by a reference to the Census Returns how excessively disproportionate the numbers of male to female children were in those villages. I have followed his lead, and with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General started a Department for the Suppression of Female Infanticide on the 1st January, 1895. We are encountering oppositions from the Karchulis of Raipur, but in the other proclaimed villages, 9 in number, the system is beginning to work, and I have great hopes that it may eventually prove successful. Measures for the reduction of marriage expenses should be an accompaniment, but I regret that as yet no sympathy with such a movement has been shown either by the Dewan or the Council of Sirdars, though they unanimously condemn female infanticide.

Police.—No remarks.

Education.—The total number of schools has risen from 22 to 28. The increase is due to the establishment of five new village schools and three Sanskrit schools, while two girls' schools at Rewah have been abolished. The village schools have made satisfactory progress.

The condition of the girls' schools is not satisfactory, and there has been a decrease in the attendance of girls.

Public Works.—Besides the maintenance of public buildings and roads and petty construction and repairs, the work on the following road communications was taken in hand during the year :—

- (1) The metalling of the Rewah-Govindgurh road has been completed.
- (2) Earthwork has been done on the Bela-Govindgurh road which is to be metalled in the current year.
- (3) The fair-weather road, 7 miles from Burhar Railway Station to Garraha has been completed.

Revenue Settlement.—Appendix XV shows the work done in the purgana of Teonthur.

The work in this purgana is expected to be completed by the end of June 1895.

Boundary.—Appendix XIX shows the disposal of cases instituted.

Medical.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Scott Reid officiated for Surgeon-Major Gimlette from 13th August to 13th November, 1894. Appendix P shows the work done in the different dispensaries. The Agency Surgeon has reported on them separately to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

Miscellaneous.—Statement II shows in detail the Customs and Excise Revenue for the year.

Forest.—The past year was a favourable one for the production of lac in the Rewah forests, which fetched R91,765-12-11 more than in the previous year.

Three new forest chowkies were established at Bansa, Beohari, and Karra (in the Rewah State). There has been a good export of bamboos by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the income therefrom being R11,942-14-3 and the sale of timber has fetched R13,272-2-3, as compared with R12,772-0-4 in the preceding year.

Coal.—The reduction of the royalties which took effect from the 1st May, 1894, has had a bad effect on the Rewah revenue.

There has been a decrease in the eleven months of the year under review as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year of R28,289-13-4.

V.—NAGODE.

As the Raja had persistently and for more than ten years ignored the repeated suggestions conveyed to him by the Political Agent, that he should appoint a competent Dewan who should be approved of by the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General, the administration of the State was, under the orders of the Government of India, entrusted to a Dewan under the direction of the Political Agent, and the Raja was ordered to refrain from all interference. A Dewan was appointed on the 25th May, but he proved to be utterly incompetent and had to be removed. On the 28th September, Babu Radhe Lal, a Settlement Officer in Rewah, was appointed, and he has since given great satisfaction, and is gradually introducing order where there was no order, and system where there was chaos. When the administration was taken over, the records and accounts were found to be in great disorder. Many papers were missing, and the old officials showed great hesitation in affording assistance. The Raja himself was at Benares, and has remained there ever since. He at once assumed an attitude of hostility to the new administration, but beyond objecting to return and live at Unchehra, and refusing to give up papers which are in his possession he gives no trouble. Appendix XXIV shows the income and expenditure for the year, which may be thus summarized :—

	R	a.	p.
Income	99,385	6	9
Expenditure	53,644	15	1
Balance on 31st March, 1895	45,998	15	11

On the 25th of May, the balance found in the treasury was R258-8-3. The debts, as far as is known, amount to R2,60,898-2-4. It is unlikely that any considerable debt has been concealed. It is proposed to repay these

debts by eight annual instalments, but any creditor who will accept 75 per cent. as payment in full, will be paid at once. Rupees 4,289-4-7 have been paid during the year, and Rs45,000 have been provided for payment of debts in the ensuing year. A Putwari class has been opened for the training of putwaris under a teacher named Kudrat Ali, who was kindly recommended and sent by Colonel Pitcher, Director, Land Revenue, Gwalior.

The Gahrwarin Rani died at Benares on the 2nd of August, 1894.

The Raja married a daughter of the Gahrwar Thakur of Bijaypur on the 4th of February, 1895.

VI.—MAIHAR, SOHAWAL, AND KOTHI.

I have no remark to make about these small States.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY,
SUTNA ;
The 3rd May 1895. }

H. A. VINCENT,
*Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and
Superintendent of Rewah.*

CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The rainfall has been very heavy and unusually persistent, so much so that many cultivators have complained to me that they have had a whole year of rainy months. The result of this has been that serious damage was done to all the crops of the autumn harvest, while the wheat has also failed, in some parts entirely and in other parts partially. Linseed, which is a crop upon which the cultivator largely relies as a means of paying his revenue, has been an absolute failure.

2. Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., O.I.E., held charge of the Agency from the 18th July to the 17th October during the absence on privilege leave of Captain J. Ramsay, who was in charge during the remaining nine months of the year.

3. The Cantonment Magistracy of Nowgong was held by Captain A. S. Rooke from 1st April to the 18th June by Lieutenant D. Peart for the 19th June and from the 8th August to the 31st March, and by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from the 20th June to the 7th August.

4. The Agency was visited in December and January by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. Colonel Barr stayed at Datia for a few days whence he went by rail to Tikamgarh for the special purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha with the Insignia and Grant of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. From Tikamgarh the Agent to the Governor-General marched *via* Nowgong to Sutna. While in Bundelkhand he saw the Chiefs of Datia, Orchha, Chhatarpur and Panna as well as the Jagirdar of Alipura at their capitals and nearly all the other Chiefs and Jagirdars came to meet him at convenient places. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar was the only important Chief who was not received in Durbar; his absence as well as that of a few minor Jagirdars was caused by illness. It had been arranged that the camp should march to Ajaigarh and this plan was only given up when the frequent and heavy rain made the crossing of the Ken river impossible.

5. The Political Agent was away from Nowgong for 166 days during the year. In April he was at Datia with Mr. Hankin concerting measures for the arrest of Sultan Singh, the dacoit leader; in May he went to Charkhari to deliver to the Maharaja a sanad received from the Government of India; in June he again went to Datia to prevent disputes over the arrest of Sultan Singh with his companions and the division of the reward which amounted to Rs. 6,700. In September Captain Manners Smith went to Jatara to make the acquaintance of the Maharaja of Orchha, and in October he went to Charkhari. On the 26th November the Political Agent began his regular annual tour which lasted till the 23rd March.

6. It came to my notice that crimes of violence were frequently committed upon small children for the sake of their ornaments, and I therefore made

inquiries from the States as to whether it would not in their opinion be desirable to prohibit the practice of putting ornaments on children except on very special occasions; all the States agreed to my suggestion, but I am not sanguine that it will ever be acted upon.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW.

7. The damage done to the spring crop of 1894 and the failure of the autumn crop of the same year has caused some distress among the poorer classes of the population, but this has been much mitigated owing to the abundant supply of grain poured into the country, at moderate prices, by the Indian Midland Railway. Last summer the mowha tree yielded an unusually good crop and this year it promises well; it provides a very large proportion of the food of the poor, and as wheat and linseed are the only two spring crops which have severely suffered in 1895, I do not think the condition of the people gives cause for great anxiety. Most of the States have taken in hand some works of public utility to provide work for those who want it.

8. *Orchha*.—The case of the Palera Thakurs, who openly resisted the authority of the Durbar as noticed in the report for last year, may be considered finally closed. All the leaders of the insurrection have been arrested and sent to Orchha for trial, while the Durbar has decided not to take any further proceedings against the others concerned, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Two small boys of the Palera family have been absent from the State since the fight at Palera; the Durbar has no intention of punishing these unoffending minors as I have frequently told them and their mothers. Unfortunately their servants and dependants persuade them not to return to Orchha, and as far as I know they have not yet returned. They have resided mostly at Char-khari and Datia; the Chiefs of both these States assure me, and I believe them, that they have done all in their power, short of summarily turning the boys and their family out of the State, to persuade them to return to Tikamgarh.

9. Orchha is the only State in Bundelkhand which has a mint. The coin minted is called the Gaja Shahi rupee, which is now at a discount of R39 to R39-2-0 per cent. compared with Government rupees, though in June 1893 R100 Government were only worth R115 Gaja Shahi. After the Government of India closed its mint, I frequently advised the Durbar to follow its example, at any rate as a temporary measure, but my advice was not accepted until March, 1894, when the Gaja Shahi coin had fallen to a discount of R23-76 per cent. When the Durbar discovered what a serious fall had occurred in the purchasing value of the coin in which it receives its revenue the Vakil came to ask my advice as to what could be done to improve matters, I offered such advice as I could on the lines laid down by Government; I unofficially gave the State Vakil a translation of a memorandum on the subject of converting the currency, and I offered to discuss it in detail if the Durbar would send me an official having knowledge of what information could, and what could not, be obtained from the Durbar records. No official has yet come, and, as far as I am aware, no action is being taken by the Durbar in connection with this matter.

10. The Durbar has for some time been anxious to exchange certain outlying villages for other villages of the Jhansi district. In negotiating a comprehensive exchange which would have given a moderately convenient frontier, so many difficulties would have cropped up that the idea was abandoned, while

the villages concerned in a smaller exchange are mostly so inconveniently situated with reference to Gwalior and Datia territory that I do not think the Government of the North-Western Provinces would care to take them over. I have informed the Durbar that any complete proposals they may make can be submitted for orders, but that, in my opinion, the exchange is never likely to be completed.

11. The services of Mr. Cooper, a pensioner of Government, have been obtained to superintend the Public Works of the State; he has not yet been long enough at Tikamgarh to show any results. His employment will probably prove very beneficial to the State if he has the firm support of the Maharaja against those persons who are interested in opposing a change; without this he will be able to do little or no good.

12. The two daughters of His Highness the Maharaja were married at Tikamgarh in May.

13. I have not had any opportunity of seeing the condition of the people of Orchha since December, and all efforts to elicit information on this subject have hitherto failed. In this particular instance, as in several others, the Durbar has allowed a most undesirably long time pass before answering communications from the Agency.

14. Colonel Barr, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, visited Tikamgarh in December and held a formal Durbar for the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja who had previously been gazetted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

15. *Panna*.—The State has recently complained of financial pressure. The late Maharaja had very liberal ideas in the matter of palaces and furniture which are rather embarrassing to his successor who is being asked to pay a good many of the bills. Several succeeding bad crops, coupled with the wedding of the heir apparent which took place in February, 1895, have somewhat depleted the cash balance at the State Treasury. The Maharaja has lately informed me that he is engaged in reorganizing several of the departments of the State, but I have not received any details of the proposed change.

16. *Charkhari*.—On the 21st May I went to Charkhari in order to formally deliver to His Highness the Maharaja the sanad granted to him by the Government of India conferring upon him full criminal powers to be exercised by him under certain conditions which were explained in open Durbar. In the Gazette of the 1st January, 1895, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh, the real father of the Maharaja, was appointed to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. When on tour in the Chandla purgana of the Charkhari State towards the end of February I noticed that some of the people, especially the small children, appeared to be insufficiently nourished. The fact was immediately brought to the notice of the Maharaja who ordered work to be begun on various tanks that required repairs, and some money was also granted for the construction of small temporary dams, locally called "bandhs" which much increase the fertility of the soil.

17. *Bijawar*.—Bhowani Prasad, the Dewan, whose appointment was reported last year, has ceased to hold the appointment. No successor has been officially reported to this office, and I am afraid the Maharaja is not likely to make a judicious selection. The Thakurs of Bhagwan and Dalipur have

been loud and persistent in their complaints against the Durbar; both of these Thakur families were notorious harbourers of dacoits in the recent outbreak, and for this reason I have not thought them fit objects for solicitude on the part of the Agency. They have no right to claim the interference of the Agency in their disputes with their Chief, and it seemed desirable to seize an opportunity of making it publicly known throughout Bundelkhand that the person who harbours dacoits is apt to incur more than temporary displeasure. The Durbar has kept me fully informed of its action towards these Thakurs, and I do not consider that it has been oppressive.

Har Bans Rai, the heir presumptive to the Bijawar State, died leaving an infant son.

18. *Ajaigarh*.—The Maharaja's second son was married in May, 1894.

19. *Baoni*.—The new Chief, Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan, was placed on the *gadi* by me on the 5th of March, 1895, at Kadoura, the capital of the State. Munshi Mahomed Raza Husain has been appointed Superintendent of Baoni under the orders of Government, and I have temporarily abolished the appointment of the Baoni Vakil in attendance at the Bundelkhand Agency in order that the former Vakil Moulvi Kazim Husain might take up at Kadoura, the dual duties of tutor to the Nawab and Nazim of the State. There is practically no money in the treasury, but on the other hand there are no debts, and as soon as the nazarana due to Government is paid, there will be a margin of income over expenditure available for public works which are much needed. Roads, buildings, public institutions and sanitation have been sadly neglected, while hundreds of acres of the best soil are overgrown with kans grass, and therefore useless at present. The roads and buildings must remain in their present condition until funds for their repair are available. A loan not exceeding Rs15,000 has been arranged from the Sarila State at Rs5 per cent interest to be spent in digging up kans grass and reclaiming the land now useless. It is estimated that the revenue of the land reclaimed will in four years yield a small return over and above the cost of reclamation, while the immediate expenditure of money will enrich the people and help them to withstand the effect of several consecutive bad harvests.

20. *Chhatarpur*.—Like the Maharaja of Charkhari the Raja of Chhatarpur received in Durbar a sanad from the Government of India conferring upon him plenary criminal powers. Raja Vishvanath Singh, in my opinion, deserves credit for having taken early steps to provide work for all his subjects who might require it. Without any prompting from the Agency he had arranged to improve several roads and tanks. The Chief is of delicate physique, but I am glad to report that he seems to have enjoyed better health lately.

21. *Baraundha*.—Baraundha is a poor State in which the Thakurs are powerful, and consequently apt to be aggressive. There are a number of long pending disputes which I examined during my tour; they will be decided as soon as the voluminous vernacular documents have been examined. My tent was besieged with petitioners; each case was enquired into.

The sum of Rs4,000, which was received from the Chief in connection with the Kotaria Rajaula Boundary affray case, is now being spent upon improving the water-supply of Baraundha. The Agency Overseer has been sent to assist in the intelligent execution of the work.

22. *Sarila*.—This State continues to prosper under the management of Rao Bahadur Sambhar Singh, who received this title from the Government of India

on the 24th of May, 1894. Last year the Public Works were not pushed on as much as I should have liked, and I have impressed upon the Manager the desirability of beginning work on a liberal scale at once. The State is in want of public buildings, while it has a large cash balance and a considerable annual saving. The young Chief, Pahar Singh, has for some time been at Sarila, and he has made a little progress in his education ;

23. *Jigni*.—I visited Jigni in March and found the people far more contented than last year. I hope the advice I gave to the Jagirdarin and the officials in February, 1894, has borne some fruit.

24. *Jaso*.—The Jagirdar is poor and therefore weak. He is troubled with an influential relative and late Kamdar in opposition, as well as by turbulent Brahmins who threaten suicide if annoyed. Numerous complaints reach the Agency from all parties, and the scene of these disputes is so distant from Nowgong that it is almost impossible to arrange for any satisfactory inquiry.

25. *Choubeana*.—Choube Chaturbhuj, the Jagirdar of Taraon, died on the 31st January, 1895, when I was fortunately near enough to send an Agency official to secure all valuable property. The question of a successor has been deferred, as there is a possibility of a posthumous heir being born. I saw all the other Chaube Jagirdars, and inquired into the complaints of such petitioners as presented themselves. The Bhaisaunda Jagir is still under the superintendence of the Agency.

26. *Political Pensioners*.—The pension of R950 per annum first granted for ten years and afterwards renewed to the Nirpat Singh, branch of the Kulpahar family, on condition that they should one and all be of good behaviour has now been regranted for a period of ten years subject to a reduction of R50 per annum. This reduction has been made, because all the members of the family had not fulfilled the condition upon which it was granted. Gujraj Singh, the head of the family, died on the 5th January 1895, and his son Shambju is now the head of the family to whom the pension will be paid.

III.—FINANCIAL AND REVENUE.

27. In accordance with the custom which had long been in force in Bundelkhand, a number of funds used to be kept by the Political Agent outside the general accounts of the treasury. A new Excluded Local Fund has now been opened in the treasury, and I am in correspondence with the Comptroller of India Treasuries regarding the opening of a deposit account ; as soon as detailed instructions are received from him all money will be lodged in the Government Treasury.

28. In Appendix N will be found a statement of the income, expenditure and closing balance of the various States under the superintendence of the Agency.

29. Previous to the conversion of the Government loans from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the Chiefs and Nobles of this Agency held paper of the nominal value of R21,19,600. Of this amount, R20,56,000 worth have been tendered for reduction.

IV.—TRADE.

30. During the current year there has been a very heavy import trade in grain, while the chief articles of export are mowha seed, ghi, and pan leaves. I was much struck by the popularity of Sutna as a market. I found numbers of carts in various localities going to Sutna when they might have got to the

stations on the Indian Midland Railway on an equally good and very much shorter road. The only explanation I have been able to elicit is that Sutna is well known, while the majority of the people of the country have not yet practically realised that they can get to a railway much nearer than Sutna. This does not seem a very satisfactory explanation, but I could get no other. It appears to me to prove that something more than improved communications are required to attract traffic to the Indian Midland Railway.

V.—JUDICIAL.

31. With the decrease in dacoity there has been an appreciable decrease in judicial work, only nine criminal cases having come up for trial.

32. New rules based upon those in force in the North-Western Provinces have been introduced into the Nowgong Jail. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. An enclosure has been provided in which capital sentences are carried out; formerly executions at Nowgong used to be public.

33. During the year I have had an opportunity of seeing the jails of the majority of the larger States in Bundelkhand. In all of them the prisoners looked well. A new jail has been opened at Panna and put in charge of the State Doctor; it is as well that this step was not longer delayed, the mortality in the Panna Jail having reached rather an alarming figure.

34. Improvements are being made in the Ajaigarh Jail. A new jail is being built at Sarila, and one will be built at Baoni as soon as money is available.

35. It may be of interest to note that capital sentences have been ordered and carried out both in Datia and in Ohhatarpur.

VI.—POLICE.

36. The ordinary Police force of the Agency has remained unaltered. Throughout the year the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department has kindly kept at least two officers of his department at my disposal. Inspector Dayal Singh Gyani has been in charge, and has been of much assistance to me.

VII.—DACOITY.

37. The Agency has lost the valuable services of Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., during the year under report, but as far as is possible, with diminished resources, the hunt after dacoits has not been allowed to slacken. In May 1894 Mr. Hankin with the assistance of his subordinates in the Thagi and Dacoity Department and some Datia State servants shot Pheran Singh and his brother Himmat Singh and arrested Durjan Singh. Pheran Singh was a notorious and hereditary dacoit proclaimed by the Jhansi district, and the encounter which ended in his death was managed with great coolness and bravery. Pheran Singh twice fired at Mr. Hankin and missed him at a few paces.

38. Later in the same month Sultan Singh and his followers were accounted for by a combined party of the Bhopal Battalion and Datia State servants; a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dacoity Department was also present. Sultan Singh had evaded arrest for many years, though on more than one occasion special measures were undertaken for his capture.

39. Twelve dacoities were reported during the year. Of these, two were in Orchha, one in Datia, four in Panna, three in Ajaigarh, one in Bijawar and one on the Nowgong-Hurpalpur road on the borders of the Alipura and Garrauli Jagirs. Orchha has not succeeded in tracing the dacoits in either case; in

Data the joint efforts of the State Police and the Thagi and Dacoity Department have elicited some information, but only one man had been convicted up to the end of the year. In Panna all the dacoits have been arrested and the whole of the property has been recovered in one case; in the other three cases which all occurred towards the close of the year, the inquiry is incomplete; there is, however, some reason to hope that these cases may be successfully worked out. Of the Ajaigarh dacoities, two were committed by the same gang, the whole of which has been arrested and convicted, while the third is still under inquiry. The Bijawar dacoity was only committed three days before the close of the year, the dacoity on the Hurlpalpur road has unfortunately remained untraced. The total amount of property taken by dacoits during the year was Rs5,500, of which Rs670 worth has been recovered.

40. Nine out of twelve dacoities this year were really highway robberies, and since April 1894 only one dacoity has been committed on a house. The position is better than it was this time last year, because not one leader remains at large, and all proclaimed offenders have been arrested, of whom any clue whatsoever could be obtained.

41. The Inspectors of the Thagi and Dacoity Department with their subordinates have been most useful to me. They have been provided with quarters.

42. Kanjars have again been giving some trouble. They are very difficult to deal with because all States deny responsibility for them. For instance, the replies to a circular asking for a census of Kanjars in Bundelkhand showed them to be non-existent, but in spite of this complaints against them are numerous. A gang which recently robbed and murdered a man in this Agency in January last has recently been arrested by Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal of the Thagi and Dacoity Department in Gwalior territory.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

43. Mr. John Mather was in uninterrupted charge of the Nowgong Raj Kumar College throughout the year. The number of boys in attendance fell from 18 to 13; the average number on the rolls was 15. One boy passed the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, and three boys passed in the first class of the Central India Schools examination. During the year the services of a revenue officer were obtained through the kind assistance of Colonel Pitcher; his business is to teach the boys surveying and other work connected with revenue settlement operations, as this knowledge should be of special value to boys who are without exception drawn from the land-owning classes. Mr. Mather reports that the new instructor has done well. The Cantonment High School has done well in examinations, and the High Schools at Charkhari and Chhatarpur have prepared a large percentage of successful candidates. Four girls from the Charkhari Girls' Schools, which continues an unqualified success, passed the Vernacular Middle Class examination.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

44. The road from Mahoba on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway to Lowri in Chhatarpur territory, 14 miles distant, has been practically completed. Another coating of metal is, I understand, still required to make the road suitable for traffic in the rains, but when I passed over it in February 1895, it was carrying a very heavy traffic and was in good order. This road has been made by the Executive Engineer, Nagode Division,

the funds having been supplied by the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Durbars, some assistance being given from funds at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. My remarks on this road only apply to the 10 miles lying within the Agency limits; the remaining four miles are in the Hamirpur district of the North-Western Provinces.

45. Work is being continued on the Kalinger-Nagode road; the ghat has been completed. This road is being entirely made at the expense of Government, as the Chiefs of Ajaigarh and Panna declined to contribute on the plea of poverty. The long dormant scheme for connecting Ajaigarh with the Indian Midland Railway towards Atarra on the Jhansi-Manikpur section has been revived. The Maharajas of Ajaigarh and Panna through whose territory this road will pass have hitherto refrained from agreeing or declining to contribute to the cost of its construction, each contenting himself with raising objections to an alignment favoured by the other. The ground has been surveyed, and it has been examined by the Superintending Engineer for Central India. The Agent to the Governor-General has authoritatively decided that the road if made should follow a line *viâ* Deogaon, and his decision has been communicated to the States.

46. The Datia Durbar was invited to make a road from Indurgarh to the Jhansi-Gwalior section of the Indian Midland Railway, but objected to doing so. I tried to convince His Highness in a personal interview that this would be a very useful road, but without success. If made, it would pass through a most fertile and fully cultivated district.

47. In Panna a large tank is under construction, and a palace which was partially built many years ago is being completed. In Orchha also a palace is being built.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

48. Lieutenant D. Peart was in charge of the Boundary Office up to the 6th December, 1894, when he was relieved by Lieutenant L. A. Forbes. Mr. Peart being also Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, could not go into camp, and Mr. Forbes had to arrange for carriage, etc., after his arrival at Nowgong, consequently work in the field did not begin till 23rd December; it was somewhat abruptly brought to a close on the 20th March, 1895, by the receipt of orders transferring Lieutenant Forbes to Baluchistan.

It was reported last year that all pending cases had been decided. Fourteen cases which had been settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer were remanded for further investigation by the Appellate Court at Indore, and three new cases were brought on the list. Mr. Forbes decided nine cases, and if all of these stand the test of appeal, only eight cases will remain to be decided.

49. The average cost of each case decided in 1893-94 was R618-15-1; it will be much less for the cases decided during the cold weather of 1894-95, as the Boundary Settlement Officer's appointment has been vacant since the 1st April, 1895, and is likely to remain so until the 30th September, 1895, when the boundary accounts are closed for the year. Efforts to persuade the States to settle their boundaries without the intervention of the Boundary Settlement Officer do not meet with much success. Boundary cases provide a favourite form of gambling in land and numbers of subordinate officials who are employed in the Boundary Offices of the various States oppose mutual settlements, as their employment ceases when boundary cases no longer exist.

XI.—MEDICAL.

50. The Civil Dispensary at Nowgong is in charge of the Agency Surgeon so called. The duties are performed by any Medical Officer who is on military duty at the Cantonment and who is able to take the extra work. This arrangement cannot be considered satisfactory, as it entails continual change; in the year under review the appointment changed hands no less than six times; it is impossible in these circumstances that the medical work of the Agency should be carried on to the satisfaction of either the Medical Officers concerned or their patients.

51. Considering the difficulties under which the institution labours and the scanty funds available, a large amount of suffering has been alleviated. The daily average of out-patients and in-patients was 38·22 and 10·30, respectively, while the record shows that 500 minor and 54 major operations were performed. The death rate was 7·77 per cent.

52. There are hospitals in most of the larger States of the Agency; the most efficient one seems to be that at Charkhari.

53. Vaccination is general throughout the Agency, and wherever I went I found numbers of children who had been successfully inoculated. The system which has been in force for many years has been for the States to obtain lymph and needles from the Agency, and for all vaccinators nominated by the States to be examined and passed by the Agency Surgeon. Under the orders of the Political Agent was a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, who used to tour through the Agency and inspect. Rajab Ali Khan who had efficiently filled the post of Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination since its creation, over twenty years ago, unfortunately died a few months ago. The circumstances have so much changed since his appointment that it is an open question whether vaccination operations in Bundelkhand should in future be conducted on the same principle as hitherto, or whether some changes should be made. The Government of India has no financial interest in the matter.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. A Vilayati who had taken up his abode in Bhagwan of Bijawar, and who was in prison for assisting dacoits, was deported to Peshawar at the end of his term of imprisonment.

55. The usual appendices are enclosed.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1894-95.

I.—OFFICERS.

Major G. E. Money was Political Assistant from the beginning of the year till 23rd November, 1894, and during his absence on leave Captain Watson performed the duties from 19th April to 24th June. Major A. Masters relieved Major Money on 23rd November, 1894, when the 2nd Central India Horse relieved the 1st Central India Horse at Guna.

Surgeon-Captain J. W. Shaw held charge of Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

II.—SEASON, CROPS, AND HEALTH.

The outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was again below average, although better than that in the previous year. The *kharif* crops suffered from excessive rain, and the *rabi* crops from storms, cloudy weather and blight, the linseed crop being annihilated.

Only one case of cholera was reported during the year.

III.—ANNUAL TOUR.

The Political Assistant visited Raghogarh, Bajrangarh, Sipri, Binagaon, and Biaora during the year, and was in all 30 days in camp.

IV.—POLITICAL.

Bajrangarh (Gwalior).—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and the Resident at Gwalior visited Guna on 10th May, 1894, for a couple of days on the occasion of running the first train from Bina to Guna. The Resident again paid a visit to Guna in February last during his winter tour.

1. *Raghogarh.*—A debt of 16,000 Phulshahi rupees has been discovered against the State. This will soon be liquidated from the State funds which are now in a more satisfactory condition. Some petty intrigues have lately been brought to light and disposed of, but I have hopes they will be discontinued. The Police force is now being reorganised by the Kamdar with the view of increasing its efficiency.

2. *Parone.*—A second son was born to the Raja in February last. There is nothing special to report with regard to the administration of this State, which has kept the noiseless tenor of its way.

3. *Guna.*—The affairs of this State are unsatisfactory. The Raja is extravagant and lives beyond his means, with the result that he is much in debt. In May, 1894, the Raja engaged Mahomed Husein of Muzaffarnagar; North-Western Provinces, as Kamdar, in place of Dowlat Ram, the old Kamdar; and since then matters have gone from bad to worse, the State being mismanaged and the people oppressed. I have communicated with the Raja lately on this subject, and I anticipate some improvement will follow.

4. *Umri*.—A girl was born to the Raja in March last, but died after a fortnight. The Raja had been in poor health for a little time, but is now considerably better. Two villages have been reclaimed during the year.

5. *Bhadowra*.—Raja Madho Singh, who is now of age, has been put in charge of his property in accordance with the instructions contained in Central India Agency letter No. 6316 of 11th September, 1894, the State being clear of debt.

6. *Dharnaoda*.—This estate is saddled with debt as of old, but it has not given rise to any trouble.

7. *Sirsi*.—The infant son of the Diwan died on 21st September 1894.

V.—JUDICIAL.

Civil cases.—One hundred and seventy-three cases decided, against 44 last year.

Criminal cases.—Forty-eight cases decided, against 19 last year.

The increase in civil cases is mainly due to the change of the Regiment, and in criminal cases to the high prices of food grains which prevailed during the year.

Jail.—There are 14 prisoners, against 9 at the end of the last year.

VI.—DACOITY.

The following dacoities were reported, but they were mostly of a petty nature:—

In Bajrangarh (Gwalior)	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
„ Gurrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Umri	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Dharnaoda	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Sirsi	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
							—
							13
							—

In three of these cases property was recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The school continues under the able management of the Head Master Umanath Bagchi. Six boys appeared in the Central India Schools examination in April last. Out of these, one boy from the 3rd class passed in the 3rd Division.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in fair order, but the bridges on the same require repair, some of them being badly cracked at the abutments. The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is rapidly approaching completion.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant C. J. Ducat, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Western Malwa Agency, was deputed to this Agency in March, 1895, but he having been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad in the meantime, had to leave

for that place after a few days in this district. The only two cases settled were—

(1) $\frac{\text{Barkhera}}{\text{Parane}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Jalaora}}{\text{Kotah}}$.

(2) $\frac{\text{Baroli}}{\text{Parane}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Jatnani}}{\text{Kotah}}$.

No fresh cases were instituted during the year. The $\frac{\text{Khiaoda}}{\text{Khiaoda}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Kothar}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ Boundary case has been mutually settled.

There are 24 cases pending at the close of the year under report.

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA, CENTRAL INDIA; }
The 25th April 1895. }

A. MASTERS, Major,
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER XI.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1894-95.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue*.—The revenue actually realized during the year so far as is known at present was R12,009, against the Budget Estimate of R10,500 and the Revised Budget of R11,000; the actual for the previous year 1893-94 was R10,929.

2. *Expenditure*.—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March when received may cause some alteration in the figures :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	2,43,000	2,41,800	2,29,425
Expenditure in England and Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...
	2,43,000	2,41,800	2,29,425

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	18,955
Communications, works and repairs	1,29,159
Establishment	93,084
Tools and Plant	2,703
Suspense	8,120
	2,35,781
Probable lapse	6,019
	2,41,800

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	R
(i) Contributions from different Native States	36,449
(ii) Local Funds	1,06,807
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,547

3. The original Civil Works on which the main expenditure was incurred were as under :—

Indore Station.—Civil Works buildings which were undertaken or completed during the year—

- (1) (a) New clerestory windows have been provided in the drawing and dining rooms and new punkhas supplied for the same and guest room of the Residency house.

- (b) Neemuch stone floor has been provided in one of the rooms in the out-houses attached to the Residency, and a cross wall has been dismantled and reconstructed in the harness and saddlery room.
- (c) A new zenana compound wall has been built on one side of the out-houses used by the Nazir and wooden covers provided for chicken pits of the fowls' house.
- (2) A new doorway has been opened and sunshades provided over the skylight of the Residency Persian Office and new trestles supplied for the tent godown of the Residency.
- (3) Three new masonry sentry boxes have been built, and a waste water drain reconstructed for prisoners attached to the Central India Agency Jail.
- (4) Certain additions and alterations have been made in the Thuggi Jail, and a servants' latrine has been constructed for the same.
- (5) Additional accommodation has been provided to the Opium godown, and a doorway opened into the weighment room.
- (6) A retaining wall has been constructed on the west bank of the Residency river and the bed of the river excavated at the new ghat and the rubbish removed. The unfinished portion of the new masonry ghat has been completed and the river bed at this ghat excavated. An extension has been made to the existing masonry ghat, etc., new sluice gate made and fixed in the reservoir at the bund.
- (7) *Agar*.—An additional record-room has been constructed to the Agency Office building.
- (8) (a) *Sirdarpore*.—A new corrugated Crawford's latrine has been constructed for the civil jail.
- (b) Planks have been supplied for the flood gate of Mahi river bund.
- (c) The bungalow with out-houses for the Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, has been completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

4. (1) *Namli-Sailana Feeder Road*.—All the causeways have been completed and the road has been opened for traffic, the soling coat and second coat have been consolidated throughout, and the third coat on the first and second miles. The inspection bungalow has been completed and the out-houses are nearly ready.

(2) *Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road*.—This road has been opened to traffic and the soling and second coat consolidated throughout, with the exception of the approaches to the Piploda causeway. This causeway has been carried up to the arches of the openings and will be completed in a short time.

(3) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road*.—The earthwork, causeways, and collection of metal, etc., have been completed on the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. On the first 3 miles earthwork and collection of soling coat have been completed, but causeways and metal collection are backward. Owing to the contractor for this section having failed to show any effort at making better progress, other steps have been taken to finish this section.

(4) *Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road*.—This road was opened for traffic in October last, it having been completed with the exception of the consolidation of the third coat of metal which is not necessary at present.

(5) *Causeway over Betwa River at Kurwai.*—Materials have been collected and the excavation of most of the piers foundation has been completed and the masonry of the piers commenced.

(6) *Road from Kurwai to Betwa causeway.*—Excavation of the approach to the causeway completed, as also earth in banks, etc., and the greater part of the metal collection.

(7) (a) *Agra-Bombay Road south of Indore.*—Additional accommodation has been provided in the Mhow dâk bungalow.

(b) Certain materials have been collected for the restoration of the Karam river causeway on the 41st mile damaged by heavy floods. The whole work will be completed before the commencement of the next monsoon.

(8) *Nerbudda Ferry.*—Three new masonry piers have been constructed in the bed of the Nerbudda river at Khulghat for the dry weather causeway.

(9) *Agra-Bombay Road north of Indore.*—The construction of the stone pavement to bridge No. 85 in the 50th mile has been completed.

(10) Providing planking for bunding water of the Ajuar river causeway near Biaora on the 113th mile has been completed.

(11) *Bioara-Sehore Road.*—The construction of two causeways, one over nulla No. 9 in 19th mile and the other over nulla No. 14 in 23rd mile has been completed.

(12) *Nagode-Kallinger Road.*—The road has been opened for traffic, but some masonry work in 2nd section not yet completed. The work in the causeway across the Sutna river has been obstructed owing to the untimely rain.

(13) *Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road.*—Except the causeway at Keil river, which is in progress, the road is completed and opened to traffic.

REPAIRS.

5. Ordinary and special repairs, where necessary to the buildings and roads in the divisions, were carried out, and they were maintained in fair order as far as funds permitted.

GENERAL.

6. *Establishment.*—There were no changes under this head.

7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

H. F. WHITE, M. INST. C. E.,

Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

The chief event of the year has been the enhancement of Imperial Pass Duty on Malwa Opium from R600 to R650 per chest from the 11th December, 1894.

2. The exports of opium from Bombay do not appear to have been affected to any appreciable extent either by the enhancement of the pass duty, the China-Japan War, or the low rate of exchange. The present prospects of the trade appear favourable. The prices of late have been good and the merchants are believed to have secured a fair profit on their sales.

3. In May, 1894, Mr. Hastings of the Bengal Opium Department was deputed to purchase 8,000 maunds of Malwa Opium for the Bengal Government. The quantity to be purchased was subsequently reduced to 5,000 maunds, but the actual purchases made only amounted to 3,454 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ maunds of crude opium; of this 1,900 maunds were sent to the Ghazipur Factory, and the balance to Patna. The rate paid for the crude opium averaged Hali R36-12-4 per dhari, against Hali R32-9-2 per dhari in 1885-86, the last occasion on which purchases of Malwa Opium were made for the Bengal Government.

4. The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

<i>Imperial.</i>				
Chests		30,765.*		
Duty		R1,87,54,325, @ R600 and R650 per chest.		
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Chests		1,217 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Duty		R8,52,250, @ R700 per chest.		
Chests		146 $\frac{1}{2}$ free of pass duty.		

The figure for the previous year (1893-94) being—

<i>Imperial.</i>				
Chests		28,005 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Duty		R1,68,03,300, @ R600 per chest.		
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Chests		1,294 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Duty		R9,06,150, @ R700 per chest.		
Chests		146 free of pass duty.		

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

5. The stock in hand is estimated at 37,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1894-95 at not more than 25,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

6. The annexed Statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa, and the revenue collections.

* 24,858 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests, @ R600 = R1,49,15,600.
5,906 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests, @ R650 = R38,39,225.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

During the year under report 2,521 suits were filed in British Courts under the Central India Agency. Of these, 1,227 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 247 suits pending, as compared with 222 at the close of the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year amounted to R2,43,896-1-8 or R17,577-9-9 less than the total value of suits disposed of during the year 1893-94.

Decrees numbering 2,097 and valued at R2,82,211-5-4 were executed during the year, against 2,366 decrees valued at R3,70,554-9-9 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has increased from 23·34 days in 1893-94 to 33·23 days in 1894-95.

The average period taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits has, however, decreased from 18·83 days in 1893-94 to 15·87 days, during the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R13-1-10 to R11-5-1, and the average cost of execution of decrees from R1-0-5 to R0-14-5.

The cost of Small Cause Court suits has also fallen from R6-8-5 to R4-14-10.

The average duration of execution cases is 16·89, against 13·43 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases in the British Courts, under the Central India Agency, was 2,351. Of these, 938 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations, as compared with 598 of the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 6·69 in the previous year to 4·64 in the year under report.

III.—POLICE.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year was 5 mounted and 530 foot at an annual cost of R55,612-15-2.

IV.—JAILS.

During the year 897 persons were imprisoned in British Jails in Central India. This is a decrease of 180, as compared with the number imprisoned during the previous year.

One prisoner escaped during the year from the Sehore Jail. One hundred and twenty-three men were transferred to jails outside the Central India Agency, and 876 were discharged on completion of their terms of imprisonment, leaving 441 prisoners in jail at the close of the year.

The total cost during the year of maintaining the prisoners amounted to R25,950-5-5, showing an annual average cost of R58-9-8 per prisoner.

The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail reports that the condition of the jail, and the conduct of both the officials and the prisoners, was satisfactory. The general health of the prisoners was good. Nine hundred and six prisoners were treated in the Jail Hospital during the year; of this number only 4 died. The value of the articles manufactured by the prisoners was R3,131-1-9.

V.—REGISTRATION.

Three hundred and ninety-one documents were registered during the year, against 429 during 1893-94. The amount of fees recovered was R2,043-8-0, against R1,143-12-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL CORPS.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., held command of the regiment throughout the year under report. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was commanded by Major G. E. Money, and the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, by Major A. Masters during the same period.

There have been two deaths in the 1st and six deaths in the 2nd Regiment during the past year, but on the whole the health of the regiment has been satisfactory.

The musketry returns again show an improvement. The figure of merit of the Central India Horse being returned as 45·97 with 496 men exercised, that of the 2nd Central India Horse being 43·24 with 482 men exercised.

The following remounts were purchased during the year :—

Arabs and Persians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
Australians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Country bred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Riding camels	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

1ST REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

2. The 1st Regiment was stationed at Guna till 13th November, 1894.

The regiment furnished the usual outposts during the year, and was inspected at Agar on 11th January, 1895, by General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow district, and by General Grant, C.B., Inspector General of Cavalry, on 23rd January, 1895. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

Remounts.—Fifty-eight remounts were purchased during the year.

2ND REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The regiment was stationed at Agar till 13th November, 1894.

The regiment was inspected at Guna by Brigadier-General Morton, Commanding the Bundelkhand district, on 23rd February, 1895. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

Remounts.—Sixty-two remounts were purchased during the year.

The usual triennial relief took place this year, the 2nd Regiment moving from Agar to Guna, and the 1st Regiment from Guna to Agar. The regiments moved simultaneously, and when they met near Biaora, Colonel Gerard took advantage of the meeting to exercise them in manœuvres and bivouacs.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

Colonel G. R. Peart held command of the regiment throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force from April to September, 1894, and vacated his appointment on 1st October, 1894, on attaining 52 years of age.

Conduct.—The conduct of the regiment has been good, only one court martial being held during the year.

Health.—Nine deaths occurred during the year, but the health of the regiment has been on the whole good.

Musketry.—The annual course was completed by the regiment, the figure of merit being 52·66, a great improvement on last year when the figure of merit was 45·93. The number of marksmen was 68, against 83 in the previous year.

The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General H. S. Anderson, C.B. Commanding the Mhow district, on the 10th and 11th December, 1894.

Pay.—Under the orders of the Government of India passed in June, 1894, the regiment will in future be paid entirely in British currency instead of in Bhopali rupees as formerly.

MALWA BHIL CORPS.

Colonel J. Burne vacated the command of the Corps on 31st October, 1894, being succeeded by Major G. A. Collins on 18th November, 1894. The regiment was inspected on 29th November, 1894, by Lieutenant-General H. S. Anderson, C.B.

No return for musketry for the year under report has been sent in.
The health of the regiment has been good.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Indore is a centre for the Entrance and First Arts examinations of the University of Calcutta, and for the Entrance and Intermediate examinations of the University of Allahabad.

For the Calcutta Entrance examination held in February, there appeared at the Indore centre—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Indore Madrassa	21	13
Canadian Mission School	8	1

For the Calcutta First Arts examination there appeared—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Holkar College	10	10
Canadian Mission College	6	1

2. The Allahabad Entrance course is more attractive to the High Schools of Central India than that of Calcutta. This examination was held in the month of April, and the results therefore cannot be given. The number of candidates appearing from each school is given below:—

Ujjain	14
Indore (Residency)	15
Agar	1
Jaora	4
Mhow	5
Dhar	6
Dewas	6
Rutlam	5
Neemuch	1

For the Allahabad Intermediate examination (which corresponds to the First Arts examination of the University of Calcutta) the Madhava College at Ujjain sent up 21 candidates.

3. It is to be observed that those figures do not include all the High School education that is given in the Native States of Central India. The Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Schools, the High School at Sehore, and the very large school at Gwalior, all prepare Entrance candidates who appear at centres more convenient to them than Indore.

4. There are now in Central India four institutions licensed to teach up to the standard of the B. A. examination, *viz.*, the Holkar College (which sent up three B. A. candidates this year and passed two) and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, both of which are affiliated to the University of Calcutta; and the Maharaja Scindia's two Colleges, the Madhava College at Ujjain and the Lashkar College at Gwalior, both under the University of Allahabad. It is to be regretted that very little information regarding those Colleges is available.

5. As regards the students from the Holkar and Madhava Colleges, who appear for examination at Indore, it is worthy of notice that the majority of them are not natives of Malwa, but immigrants from the Deccan. almost all Maratha Brahmans.

II.—CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

6. These examinations were held in the month of April. In all 312 boys appeared. The following is a statement of the number appearing from each school:—

No.	Schools.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.
1	Ujjain	10	7	15
2	Lashkar	12	9	22
3	Mhow	4	10	7
4	Rewah	4	5	11
5	Dhar	3	3	4
6	Sutna	2	4	7
7	Panna	2	1	3
8	Indore (Residency)	2	6	8
9	Jaora	1	3	6
10	Agar . . . . .	...	...	5
11	Sehore . . . . .	...	10	14
12	Shajapur	1	...	2
13	Mandasaur . . . . .	...	5	5
14	Chattarpur	2	5	4
15	Tikamgarh	1	1	10
16	Gohad . . . . .	...	1	1
17	Barnagar . . . . .	...	...	3
18	Moongoali . . . . .	...	...	1
19	Jaora-Alepur . . . . .	...	1	2
20	Rutlam . . . . .	...	4	9
21	Dattia	2	1	1
22	Guna . . . . .	...	2	2
23	Charkhari	3	1	4
24	Neemuch (A. V.) . . . . .	...	4	2
25	Do. (Mission) . . . . .	...	1	...
26	Do. (City)	1	...	3
27	Morar . . . . .	...	...	4
28	Gwalior (City) . . . . .	...	...	3
29	Bhilsa . . . . .	...	...	6
30	Bhander . . . . .	...	...	4
31	Nowgong (Cantonment) . . . . .	...	3	6
32	Do. (Rajkumar College) . . . . .	...	...	1
TOTAL .		50	87	175

With the exception of the Indore Madrassa and the Canadian Mission School at Indore, all the High Schools in Central India now send up boys for these examinations, and it is understood that the certificates given to successful candidates are beginning to be recognised to some extent as qualifications for employment even out of Central India.

The second and third classes of the examination scheme are recognised standards for schools (such as several whose names are given above) that are not properly High Schools, *i.e.*, do not teach up to the standard of the Entrance examination.

III.—INSPECTION OF STATE SCHOOLS.

7. In the Dasahra vacation of 1894 the schools at Jaora, Rutlam, Sutna, and Rewah were inspected, and reports on their condition submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General. The Jaora School, though not well-housed, and short-handed as regards its subordinate staff, is in a very creditable state of efficiency. The Rutlam School is steadily improving. A graduated scale of fees has been introduced, and has been accepted by boys and parents without

much dissatisfaction. The Dhar and Dewas Schools were not inspected in the year under report. The attendance at the latter school is understood to be still affected by the unwillingness of the people of Dewas to accept a scale of school fees. An argument that is often used in this part of India against the introduction of school-fees is, that it has been the custom from time immemorial, for the Chief to provide gratuitous education for his subjects. This is irreconcilable with what is stated by Sir John Malcolm, who in the XIVth Chapter of his well-known "Memoirs" writes as follows of education in Malwa, as it was when the Central India Agency was established :—

" Though there is not one public place of instruction endowed or supported by any State in this country, yet private schools both in the towns and villages are very numerous."

And again—

" In every village that has above one hundred houses, there is a school master, who teaches the children of the Banias and those of such cultivators as choose. * * The teachers are paid by the parents of the scholars from two rupees to two annas per month, according to their respective ability, and sometimes receive voluntary contributions."

It is to be hoped that a time will come when the various moral and social inconveniences—to use no stronger a term—that follow from the policy of giving other education than primary, for nothing, will be better recognised than they appear to be at present.

IV.—DALY COLLEGE.

8. The Raj Kumar College, established in 1876 for the education of the Chiefs of Malwa while Sir Henry Daly was Agent to the Governor-General, was to have received the name of that distinguished officer, when in 1887, after his retirement, the new College building was opened by Lord Dufferin. But the old name of " Residency " College continued to be used, both officially and popularly, till in November, 1894, the Agent to the Governor-General issued an order that it should be known in future by its proper name of the " Daly " College.

9. The College has suffered a loss during the year under report, by the appointment of Lala Rasik Behari, who was for several years Superintendent of the College, to be Mir Munshi at Sehore. Pandit Shri Kishen formerly of the Aitchison College at Lahore was selected to succeed him.

10. The Rajas of Dewas (Junior Branch) and Rutlam, the Rana of Ali-Rajpur, three sons of the late Nawab of Jaora, and a number of Thakurs and Thakur's sons from the Western Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, have been studying in the College during the year. The minor Nawab of Jaora is expected to join the College shortly.

11. As regards the education given in the College, no very high standard (particularly in the ordinary school subjects) is aimed at. The Raj Kumars are taught what is most likely to be useful to them in the positions which they will hereafter be required to fill. The elder of them are grounded in the elements of law, in the teaching of which, the manuals compiled for the use of the service classes attached to the Rewah High School, have been utilised. Some practical instruction is now given in land surveying and mensuration. All manly sports are encouraged as much as possible, and some of the Raj Kumars—notably the Raja of Rutlam—have distinguished themselves in the station cricket matches of last season.

V.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL.

12. This school continues to flourish under its new Head Master, Mr. H. A. Nanavate, formerly First Assistant Master in the High School at Rajkot in Kathiawar. The number of boys now on the roll is 217, and the amount collected monthly in school fees averages R100.

In October, 1894, Seth Chand Mall made a donation of R1,000 to the school in memory of his deceased father. This amount has been expended on the purchase of some scientific instruments.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

On the 1st July, 1894, the Central India Postal Circle was abolished, and some three-fourths of the Postal establishments were then added to the Rajputana Circle, the remainder being allotted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces and Berar Circles. The portion transferred to this circle comprises the Holkar State and certain of the States under the Political Agencies in Western Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar, together with portions of Scindia's territories.

The five appendices which accompany this review indicate the Postal progress of the year :—

APPENDIX I.

Shows an increase of 4 head, 17 sub, and 42 branch offices and of 35 letter-boxes. These increases were chiefly due to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle, and in some degree to the Bhurtpur Durbar having agreed to postal extensions in that State.

APPENDIX II.

	Miles.
Shows an increase of railway lines	292
Camels, tongas and mail carts	79
Runners	938½

due mainly to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle, and there was an increase of 2 miles of District Post line in Ajmere-Merwara.

The net mileage of the three classes of main lines at the close of the year was 4,772½ miles, or 1,088½ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

APPENDICES III AND III A.

The estimated total number of articles of the letter and parcel mails received for delivery during the last two years are given below :—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1893-94	8,062,485	92,845
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
Increase	3,340,115	8,830
Percentage	41·4	9·0

The increases are due mainly to the inclusion this year of the receipts at the offices which were transferred to this circle on the abolition of the Central India Circle.

APPENDIX IV.

One highway robbery of mails was perpetrated in this circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix.

SALT REVENUE.

The system of supplying salt to traders through the agency of the Post Office from the Salt Depôt at Sambhur and Pachbadra Salt lines, still continues in force. Below is given a summary of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
			<i>R</i>
1893-94	356	59,900	1,70,234
1894-95	437	73,500	2,14,267
Increase	81	13,600	44,033

The system which was at first much availed of by salt traders on account of the business facilities afforded, received a check owing to the introduction, under the orders of Government, of a small charge for commission, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the salt indented for, but the figures for the past year show that the traders are again resorting to the system.

TELEGRAPH.

On the 31st March, 1895, there were 29 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Kishengarh, Udeypur, Partabgarh, Sambhar and Sikar. The transactions of the 29 combined offices were 54,681 messages "sent" and 65,763 messages "received." The revenue realised by this department on behalf of the Telegraph Department amounted to ₹51,279-12-0, at a cost for establishments of ₹10,605-11-6 debitable to the Telegraph Department. In addition to the foregoing telegraph business effected at combined offices, 95 Post Offices authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 4,593 messages, thus affording further revenue to the Telegraph Department of ₹4,393-9-0.

The system of the sale of quinine to the public through the agency of the Post Office was introduced experimentally in Rajputana in October 1894. The statistics of sales up to the end of the official year have not yet been compiled; but it may be stated that, on the whole, the results are encouraging.

A step towards "Postal Unity" has been made in Rajputana during the year by the Bhurtpur Durbar having given up its internal Postal system in favour of the Imperial Post; and it is hoped that the way has been paved for further renditions.

Mr. C. Goodburn held charge of the Rajputana Circle from the 1st April until the 19th October, 1894, after which date the administration was in my hands.

Mr. Barwise administered the Central India Circle from the 1st April until the 13th May, 1894, and Mr. Kelly from the 14th May until the 30th June, 1894. As before stated, that circle was abolished with effect from the 1st July, 1894, when some three-fourths of the establishments were added to the jurisdiction of this circle.

J. B. GROVES,

Deputy Postmaster General. Rajputana.

CHAPTER XVII.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1894-95.

MILES OF LINE.				MILES OF WIRE.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
971	134.45	...	1105.45	2935.6	248.90	...	3184.50

A line of two wires was constructed along the railway from Ujjain to Bhopal during the year. ***
 A line of one wire was constructed along road from Mundsaur to Partabgarh during the year.

Offices.

NAME OF OFFICE.	TELEGRAMS DISPOSED OF AND THEIR VALUE.				REMARKS.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>					
				<i>R a.</i>	
Guna	3,041	2,610	...	2,688 9	Increase of revenue.
Indore	7,282	10,774	155,412	7,709 8	Decrease "
Indore City	14,346	13,811	...	14,490 15	Increase "
Mhow	7,347	7,997	...	8,851 7	Do. "
Neemuch	5,221	5,878	2,194	5,065 6	Do. "
Ujjain	13,203	12,288	...	12,767 0	Do. "
<i>Postal Telegraph Combined Offices.</i>					
Agar	1,613	1,572	...	1,565 3	Increase of revenue.
Bhilsa	273	411	...	250 4	Decrease "
Biaora	1,243	1,521	...	1,225 1	Increase "
Bhopal	3,256	4,503	13,563	3,250 11	Do. "
Dewas	932	959	...	903 8	Do. "
Dhar	2,094	2,140	...	2,144 13	Do. "
Gwalior Residency	1,540	2,061	...	1,813 0	Decrease "
Janak Tal	2,072	2,431	...	2,046 4	Do. "
Jaora	4,087	5,026	...	4,147 7	Increase "
Mandsaur	3,002	3,749	2,696	2,873 9	Do. "
Nowgong	2,969	2,525	...	3,500 11	Do. "
Rewah	866	1,192	...	935 11	Decrease "
Rutlam	5,327	7,424	...	5,254 13	Increase "
Sarunghur	743	904	...	768 5	Do. "
Sehore	2,718	3,715	...	3,086 12	Do. "
Shajapur	1,030	1,036	...	882 4	Decrease "
Sipri	959	1,002	...	830 3	Do. "
Sirdarpore	1,152	1,385	...	1,153 13	Increase "
Sutna	2,890	2,853	3,882	2,840 3	Decrease "
Gwalior Railway Station	3,669	5,393	2,150	3,772 10	Increase "
Partabgarh	523	569	...	483 1	Opened on 6th November, 1894.

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
A Combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Partabgarh on the 6th November, 1894.	...

NOTE.—A temporary Departmental office was opened at Gobindgarh on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rewah State in December 1894, and it was closed immediately after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 315 Camp, dated 29th April, 1895.

Forwarded to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore.

J. PARKES,
 Superintendent, Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	REMARKS.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	266,186	631	5,202	720	12,419	
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i>						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	88,474	118	39,550	253	3,094	
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	141,023	514	43,905	410	5,976	
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	19,976	50	3,498	70	1,400	
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>						
Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	110,367	1,055	50,893*	354	8,177	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
<i>Guna Agency.</i>						
Includes Guna Charitable Dispensaries	10,896	40	141	96	317	
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>						
Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	76,612	176	4,587	182	3,727	
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i>						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	17,824	11	772	...	...
<i>Neemuch Cantonment.</i>						
Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary	3,878	8	...	17	237	
TOTAL	735,236	2,604	148,553	2,102	35,347	
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	705,732	1,691	146,054	2,105	33,638	
Increase	29,504	910	2,499	...	1,709	
Decrease . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	

MALWA DISPENSARIES.

There are in all 16 dispensaries in Malwa where 266,186 patients were treated during the year. The number of major and minor operations performed was 720 and 12,419, respectively.

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M. & S., who is in charge of the dispensary at Jaora, performed 52 major and 1,108 minor operations during the year, against 43 major and 977 minor operations in the last year. There is also a considerable increase in the number of patients treated this year, the total being 33,174. Mr. Hormusjee is a very able man and has done much excellent work at Jaora. He has done some very successful ophthalmic work there, which I saw something of when I inspected the dispensary this year.

The Indore Charitable Hospital returns show an average daily number of in-patients 149·8 and out-patients 167·57. Last year the daily average of in-patients was 168·33; the decrease is due to the hospital being kept very empty during the hot weather, as a precautionary matter, cholera having broken out in it early in April, and later one range of buildings had to be closed, as it required re-roofing. There were 376 major operations including 180 operations on the eye. A very great extra expense has been put on to the hospital through the depreciation of the rupee and the imposition of the customs duty. The latter amounted in the year to over R900.

The Medical School attached to the hospital for the education of hospital assistants has done good work during the year. Thirty students have attended. Assistant Surgeon N. V. Bhagvat assisted by Ragunath Lachman has done most excellent work in the school, as well as in the hospital. They both of them take the greatest interest in their work. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat, amongst other operations, when I was disabled by an accident, successfully removed a very large dermoid cyst of the ovary; the patient making an uninterrupted recovery. He is an exceedingly able man, devoted to his work. He is universally popular, and I have a very high opinion of him. Ragunath Rao is also a man in whom I place great reliance: he is a very good anatomist, and the results of the examination testify to the trouble he takes in teaching. He has been in charge of the out-patient department, a most important branch of the Hospital, where he has done most excellent work for many years.

The annual report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is furnished by Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one branch dispensary in the City of Lashkar and one in the town of Bhind. Eighty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four men received medical treatment during the year. These figures show a steady increase in the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the Gwalior State. There were 253 major and 3,094 minor operations performed during the year, as compared with 185 and 2,759 in the year 1893. Cases of cholera were reported during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September. Five hundred and sixty-seven cases in all were reported, with 348 deaths.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., in submitting the report of the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency, states that the hospitals are all in a fairly efficient condition. The Agency suffered very severely from cholera during the year. The starting point of the epidemic was without any doubt the Kumb Mela at Allahabad. Streams of returning pilgrims passed through

Rewah and the other States bringing cholera with them. There were 2,948 case of cholera out of which 1,798 proved fatal. Only fifteen cases of small-pox have been reported; the immunity enjoyed by the Agency is of course due to increasing number of persons protected by vaccination. There were 141,023 patients treated during the year, against 139,702 last year. Five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six minor and 410 major operations were performed; the latter includes 161 operations on eye and 26 litholapaxies with good results. The average number of in-patients at the Rewah Zenana Hospital was 8.95 and out-patients 89. Considering the backward and ultra-conservative ideas held by Rewah people, Punditani Rungobai seems to have attained a fair measure of success.

Surgeon Lieutenant J. Fisher submits the report of the Nowgong Dispensaries. There were 9 cases of small-pox among the native population during the year. The total number vaccinated was 363. Five hundred minor and 54 major operations were performed. Seven thousand one hundred and six patients were treated during the year, showing an increase of 226 over last year's attendance.

The report of the Charkhari Medical Department is furnished by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Moitra. In the rainy season cholera in an epidemic form appeared in the Charkhari City, where 98 deaths occurred from it. The total number of vaccinations performed was 3,135; of these 2,296 were successful. Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy patients were treated during the year. Mr. Moitra performed 16 major and 900 minor operations.

Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., submits the annual report of the Bhopal Agency Dispensaries. No new dispensaries were opened during the year. There were 68,325 patients treated during the year, against 62,509 in the last year. There was a considerable increase in the number of operations performed during the year, the total being 201 major and 4,819 minor. The year, as far as epidemics were concerned, was a fairly healthy one. Dr. Dane reports that the native doctors have done their work satisfactorily.

Assistant Surgeon Khoshal Das Joshi has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal and its three branch dispensaries. Ninety-one major and 3,358 minor operations were performed during the year, and 42,042 cases were treated. Mr. Joshi continues to do excellent work.

Miss A. Niebel, M.D., who is in charge of the Lansdowne Female Hospital at Bhopal, submits the annual report. The Lansdowne Hospital was opened on the Queen's Birthday, and shortly after the hospital staff was strengthened by the addition of a matron, Mrs. Ranson, from St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Mrs. Ranson's services are highly valued both by patients and the lady doctor. The major operations number 62—an increase of 12 this year. The Lansdowne Maternity School is also flourishing, over 2,000 cases having been treated during the year.

Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw has done most excellent work at the Guna Charitable Dispensary. In submitting the report he complains of want of funds to carry on the increasing work. During the year 10,279 out and 617 in-patients received treatment. There were 96 major and 317 minor operations performed during the year; of the former 58 were eye operations. Hospital Assistant Wishwanath is well spoken of by Dr. Shaw.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.D., who assumed medical charge of the Agency only on 31st December last. The number of major operations performed at the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore was 133. The total number of out-patients at that hospital has increased from last year from 11,074 to 12,035, and that of in-patients from 786 to 948. The outlying dispensaries are also reported to be doing well.

INDORE RESIDENCY, }
The 30th April, 1895. }

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer
for Central India.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

1. Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Bhopal.
2. Lieutenant D. Peart
Lieutenant L. A. Forbes } Bundelkhand.
3. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Bhopawar.
4. Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley
Lieutenant C. Ducat } Western Malwa.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock was appointed as a Special Boundary Settlement Officer to decide a long pending dispute on the Vindhyan Range between the States of Indore and Bhopal. The Boundary Settlement Officer has settled this case, but the proceedings have not yet been submitted.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

Agencies.	Settled in 1894-95.	Reported pending.
Bhopal *	23	5
Bundelkhand	9	8
Bhopawar	5	6
Bhaghelkhand . . . . .	...	11
Indore	11	3
Guna	1	31
Western Malwa	18	14
Gwalior	2	11
	64	89

* Five Indore cases and four Gwalior cases settled in 1894-95 have been included in Bhopal.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Name of station.	For 1893-94.	For 1894-95.
Dhar	30.59	31.04
Jhabua	39.40	46.80
Ali Rajpur	37.18	49.36
Barwani	20.26	30.08
Jobat	28.71	38.88
Bagode	29.30	40.35
Manpur	38.15	59.90
Sirdarpur	34.47	37.45
Average for Agency .	32.25	41.73

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		TOTAL.	
	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	R	Maunds. Srs.	R	Maunds. Srs.	R
English manufacture	1,170	93,600	330 0	26,400	1,500 0	1,20,000
Country "	420	16,800	585 0	23,400	1,005 0	40,200
Raw cotton	105	1,050	9,390 0	37,560	9,495 0	38,610
Coin . . . . .	... 15	... 225	42 32½	1,37,000	42 32½	1,37,000
Fireworks	26,365	1,67,263	... ..	... ..	15 0	225
Grocery	3,570	3,570	1,995 0	2,00,175	72,330 0	3,67,438
Timber	705	28,200	255 0	1,995	5,565 0	5,565
Brass and copper vessels	2,175	4,507	34,050 0	10,200	960 0	38,400
Grain . . . . .	...	...	6 0	60,683	36,225 0	65,190
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	1,440	6 0	1,440
TOTAL .	34,525	3,15,215	92,618 32½	4,98,853	1,27,143 32½	8,14,068

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Civil Justice for 1894-95.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1893-94.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.		Total.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1894-95.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1894- 95.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.			Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R				R		R	
Dhar	402	2,11,563	2,162	1,12,931	2,564	3,24,494	2,127	2,56,043	437	68,452	
Jhabua	151	12,032	793	41,782	944	53,814	689	29,631	255	24,183	
Ali Rajpur	18	8,382	154	13,001	172	21,383	136	10,261	36	11,122	
Barwani	157	40,194	941	69,593	1,098	1,09,787	965	64,564	133	45,223	
Jobat	6	364	11	420	17	784	15	680	2	104	
Bagode	21	4,039	161	5,191	182	9,230	159	6,747	23	2,483	
Dotria	7	229	59	1,460	66	1,689	52	1,425	14	264	
TOTAL .	762	2,76,803	4,281	2,44,378	5,043	5,21,181	4,143	3,69,350	900	1,54,831	

[illegible]

[illegible]

DOTRIA.

[illegible]

Criminal Justice, 1894-95—concluded.

	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1893-94.		INSTITUTED DURING 1894-95.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1894-95.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSFERRED TO DEATH.		FINED.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.			
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
NIMKHERA.	
	
	
	
	

	

	TOTAL	10	7	38	23	48	30	...	...	...	...	5	2	16	10	16	11	11	7	48	30	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	5	3	11	9	57-33	2,898

Murder and attempted murder.
 Robbery on highway or elsewhere.
 Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.
 Committing suicide and attempting the same.
 Rape.
 Unnatural offences.
 Committing abortion.
 Grievous hurt.
 Mischief.
 Miscellaneous offences.

A. F. DELAESSOE, Capt.,
 Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1894-95.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1895.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In jail on 1st April 1894.	Admitted during the year 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.					
												<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
Dhar . .	115	301	416	...	...	3	284	287	129	4,652	102-00	41 0 0	
Jhabua . .	52	176	228	12	...	10	154	176	52	1,466	54-46	26 14 3	
Ali Rajpur . .	38	106	144	6	...	...	104	110	34	1,604	35-00	45 5 8	
Barwani . .	20	147	167	27	...	...	103	130	37	2,538	37-58	67 8 7	
Jobat . .	16	171	187	5	...	...	171	176	11	453	19-08	23 9 8	
Bagode . .	7	9	16	...	...	...	13	13	3	88	2-16	40 10 6	
Dotria . .	6	37	43	2	1	...	36	39	4	91	3-44	26 6 1	
TOTAL .	254	947	1,201	52	1	13	865	931	270	10,892	253-72	38 12 5	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1894-95.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for 1894-95.	Closing balance on 31st March 1895.	REMARKS.
	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	
Dhar . . . .	...	8,36,391	...	8,15,862	...	
Jhabua	2,838	1,18,137	1,20,975	1,20,758	217	
Ali Rajpur	1,01,933	1,11,181	2,13,115	97,404	1,15,711	
Barwani	5,64,214	2,33,236	7,97,450	2,17,644	5,79,806	Includes 3 lakhs in Government promissory notes.
Jobat	17,694	28,614	46,308	22,501	23,807	
Bagode	6,582	16,724	23,306	16,976	6,330	
Kathiawara	1,228	3,333	4,611	3,383	1,228	
Ruthonmal	767	3,568	4,325	1,290	3,045	
Nimkhara	188	15,626	15,814	12,629	3,185	
Dotria	5,681	18,311	23,992	16,552	7,440	
Gadhis	202	6,988	7,190	7,110	80	

A. F. DE LAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

BAGHELKHAND.

Appendix I.

Annual Account of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals for 1893-94.			Estimate for 1894-95.			HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals for 1893-94.			Estimate for 1894-95.			Actuals for 1894-95.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Opening Balance	15,56,862	0	3½				1. Revenue Department	1,49,694	10	9½	1,40,737	0	0	1,32,799	1	8
2. Land Revenue	9,61,628	13	5½	17,87,124	0	0	2. Forest do.	49,820	15	3	52,047	0	0	56,061	8	8½
3. Customs	1,88,321	10	7	10,35,000	0	0	3. Customs do.	30,642	14	2	31,215	0	0	34,230	2	11
4. Excise	70,013	1	11	1,60,500	0	0	4. Army do.	2,73,916	13	7½	2,66,397	0	0	2,69,375	8	9
5. Forest	1,74,180	3	4	65,600	0	0	5. Public Works do.	1,39,986	0	11	1,76,205	0	0	1,68,109	6	11
6. Law and Justice	34,687	9	0	1,65,250	0	0	6. Law and Justice do.	21,062	6	4	24,006	0	0	19,449	13	2½
7. Royalty on coal	44,028	14	10½	34,750	0	0	7. Police do.	36,486	11	11½	37,395	0	0	36,934	0	0
8. Cesses	9,804	1	3	9,000	0	0	8. Jail do.	23,239	4	10	23,314	0	0	17,729	4	11
9. Interest	35,897	10	9½	39,524	0	0	9. Education do.	20,382	9	5	24,899	0	0	21,279	9	3
10. Loans recovered.	36,888	0	5	19,800	0	0	10. Political charges	51,860	13	10	50,853	0	0	50,320	14	8½
11. Miscellaneous	11,710	14	0½	12,172	0	0	11. Pensions and Charitable grants.	75,390	9	11	78,052	0	0	74,726	1	0
12. Extraordinary	14,120	2	10½	14,400	0	0	12. Medical Department	25,317	9	11	32,978	0	0	32,965	3	10
							13. Palace charges	2,70,383	9	10	3,01,451	0	0	2,87,777	8	2
							14. Miscellaneous	13,352	1	9	11,520	0	0	11,804	6	10
							15. Old debts	17,777	15	9	5,000	0	0	800	0	0
							16. Extraordinary expenses	1,01,944	1	2½	37,631	0	0	37,111	15	10
							17. Loans given	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,565	4	3
							18. Viceroy's visit expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,618	12	7
							19. Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,087	15	3
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,81,231	2	6½	16,00,000	0	0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13,10,209	5	6	12,94,000	0	0	13,25,646	10	9½
							Closing Balance	18,37,883	13	4	20,93,124	0	0	22,20,324	11	7
GRAND TOTAL	31,38,093	2	10	33,87,124	0	0	GRAND TOTAL	31,38,093	2	10	33,87,124	0	0	35,45,971	6	4½

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1894-95 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

85

No.	PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount stand- ing as balance in hand of Vendor for 1894-95.	No.	PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,58,983 12 9	1,70,439 1 0	11,456 4 8	...	2 0 0	1	By Establishment .	23,108 1 3	23,989 11 9	881 10 6	...	
2	" " cattle .	93 12 0	...	...	93 12 0	...	2	" Contingency .	509 6 0	510 7 0	1 1 0	...	
3	Bayasee .	9,571 12 0	10,278 0 0	706 4 0	...	446 8 0	3	" Purchase of opium .	7,620 3 9	10,518 0 11	2,897 13 2	...	
4	Grazing fee .	13,622 9 0	14,783 10 1	1,161 1 1	...	...					
5	Duty on stone .	1,531 15 3	740 13 9	...	791 1 6	...							
		1,83,803 12 7	1,96,241 8 10	13,322 9 9	884 13 6	446 8 0							
6	Sale of opium .	17,963 10 9	18,750 1 6	786 6 9	...	...					
7	Sale of ganja .	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Licensed fee from ven- dors .	6,934 15 3	7,396 8 3	461 9 0	...	348 12 0							
9	Abkari .	45,114 7 11	42,889 7 9	...	2,225 0 2	3,128 2 0							
10	Ferry .	4,527 12 0	4,121 4 0	...	406 8 0	534 4 0							
		74,540 13 11	73,157 5 6	1,247 15 9	2,631 8 2	4,011 2 0							
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,58,344 10 6	2,69,398 14 4	14,570 9 6	3,516 5 8	4,459 10 0			31,237 11 0	35,018 3 8	3,780 8 8	...	
	Net Increase .	...	...	...	...	11,054 3 10		Net Increase .	...	...	...	3,780 8 8	

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES.			DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.				Remaining on 31st March 1895.
	Remain- ing on 1st April 1894.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	2	22	24	16	...	3	19	5

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordi- nate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1895.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	Dewan's Court	14	59	73	49	3	...	...	5	...	...	57	16

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordi- nate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1895.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintend- ent of Rewah	Dewan's Court	9	22	31	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	26	5

VI.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTEND- ENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATE OF REWAH.		DEPUTY MAGIS- TRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder.	4	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	9
2	Attempt at murder. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	6
4	Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	...	...	1	2	10	16	13	19	24	37
5	Voluntarily causing suit . . . . .	...	...	5	8	46	108	526	908	577	1,024
6	Robbery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	6	10
7	Dacoity. . . . .	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7
8	Rape . . . . .	...	...	8	9	3	3	...	...	11	12
9	Assault or criminal force. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	37	55	37	55	55
10	Wrongful restraint. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	43	91	45	93
11	Theft . . . . .	...	...	2	2	42	73	341	647	386	722
12	Forgery . . . . .	...	...	4	5	...	4	4	4	8	9
13	Cheating . . . . .	...	...	1	4	8	17	17	26	26	47
14	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	20	29	174	391	685	1,238	879	1,658
	TOTAL	5	9	42	66	296	680	1,666	2,988	2,009	3,693

VII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1894-95.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1895.	
							DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		ESCAPED.		TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
	5	9	5	9	3	4	2	5	...	...	5	9	...	...

VIII.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1894-95.

COURT.	Pending on 1st April 1894.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1895.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	16	624	640	572	68

IX.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

No.	NAME OF COURTS.	TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			Remaining on 31st March 1895.
		Pending on 1st April 1894.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Superintendent . . . .	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
2	Dewan	1	221	222	1	220	221	1
3	Civil Judge	11	664	675	52	522	574	101
4	Deputy Magistrates . .	272	2,778	3,050	229	2,583	2,812	238
5	Honorary Magistrates . .	238	1,246	1,484	47	1,172	1,219	265
	TOTAL	522	4,911	5,433	329	4,438	4,827	606

X.

Statement showing the number of Cases decided by 26 Lacs Committee for 1894-95.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lacs Committee	77	...	77	77	...	

XI.

Return of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.							Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Ex parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.			
1	Dewan's Court	18	1,135	1,153	...	...	...	...	1,149	1,149	4	18 transferred
2	Adalat Davani	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28 Ditto.
3	Settlement Officer of Teonthur	108	1,847	1,955	...	3	...	...	1,907	1,910	27	31 Ditto.
4	Ditto of Berdi	44	25	69	74	262	12	65	23	41	...	153 Ditto.	
5	Tehsildar, Huzoor Tehsil	138	2,691	2,829	5	18	...	3	757	2,551	81	215 Ditto.	
6	Ditto, Madhogarh	39	978	1,017	4	34	3	19	407	467	73	46 Ditto.	
7	Ditto, Mowunge	16	739	755	...	7	4	2	139	152	12	47 Ditto.	
8	Ditto, Ramnagar	53	157	210	4	17	33	75	466	595	21	103 Ditto.	
9	Ditto, Berdi	29	634	663	42	105	6	35	882	1,070	94	3 Ditto.	
10	Ditto, Teonthur	205	1,062	1,267	...	2	1	...	31	34	8	...	
11	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpur	12	33	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, Rewah Khas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
13	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
14	Ditto, Bargawan	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	15	3	...
15	Ditto, Baikunthpur	3	15	18	2	...	...	4	4	9	1	...
16	Ditto, Krishengarh	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	...
17	Ditto, Kripalpur	1	20	21	...	1	...	1	4	1	8	13 Ditto.	
18	Ditto, Rampur, North	4	5	9	...	6	...	...	1	23	6	1 Ditto.
19	Ditto, Rewah Khas	11	19	30	3	...	1	1	12	...	...	...
20	Ditto, Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto, Jochpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
22	Ditto, Lalgaor	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
23	Ditto, Marwas	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	...
24	Ditto, Chendia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	686	9,380	10,066	134	462	78	205	7,988	8,817	591	658 Ditto.	

XII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during 1894-95	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.					Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>					
2	22	24	16	...	3	...	19	5
			<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.</i>					
...	93	93	82	6	4	1	93	...
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.</i>					
1	115	116	85	14	11	2	112	4

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	Ex parte.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
14	59	73	49	3	...	...	5	...	...	57	16
			<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
...	160	160	92	33	1	12	...	21	...	159	1
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
110	374	484	234	71	10	17	...	110	...	442	42

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during the year 1894-95.	Total.	DISPOSAL.								Remaining at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
9	22	31	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	5
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
7	69	76	37	6	5	11	9	3	1	72	4
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
26	101	127	59	9	6	...	33	3	4	114	13

XV.

Statement showing the number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past jamas, and the increase for 1894-95.

No.	NAME OF PUROANA.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES SURVEYED								NUMBER OF VILLAGES ASSESSED						Previous jama of the assessed villages.	Present jama of the assessed villages.	Increase.	REMARKS.
		TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		UP TO THE END OF THE LAST YEAR.		DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		UP TO THE END OF THE LAST YEAR.		DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.					
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.				
1	Teonthur.	579	2,045	433	1,488	146	557	579	2,045	421	1,016	150	995	577	2,041	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
																2,28,371 14 8½	3,09,506 19 1½	81,134 10 5	

XVI.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for the year 1894-95.

No.	NAME OF COURT TO WHICH APPEAL IS MADE.	FROM WHAT COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.	
<i>Appeal of Revenue Cases.</i>														
1	Dewan's Court . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge . . .	5	41	46	15	5	3	6	3	1	9	42	4
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates . . .	6	49	55	24	5	2	18	...	1	...	50	5
TOTAL . . .			11	90	101	39	10	5	24	3	2	9	92	9
<i>Migrant of Revenue Cases.</i>														
1	Dewan's Court . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge . . .	2	28	30	23	1	2	3	...	...	2	30	...
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Honorary and Deputy Magistrates . . .	20	52	72	35	4	4	15	3	3	...	64	3
TOTAL . . .			22	80	102	57	5	6	18	3	3	2	94	3

XVII.

Statement giving account of the Jail industry of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on the 1st April 1894.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	TOTAL.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1895.	Loss in raw materials.	REMARKS.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
396 1 8	4,290 12 8½	4,686 14 4½	4,251 7 8½	435 6 8	4 6 6	

XVIII.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1894-95.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

	IN JAIL ON 1ST APRIL 1894.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			*Transferred.			†Died.			†Discharged.			TOTAL.		
	Female.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Female.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Female.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Female.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
Prisoners	1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Howalatees in Jail	176	18	194	487	44	531	663	62	725	22	...	22	10	1	11	335	39	374	367	40	407
" in Thana Gird	6 L. C.	2 L. C.	8 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	8 L. C.	2 L. C.	10 L. C.	3 L. C.	...	11	1 L. C.	1 L. C.	2 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	6 L. C.	1 L. C.	7 L. C.
" in Kotwali Rewah	8	...	8	66	...	68	74	2	76	11	...	11	...	...	...	56	2	58	67	2	69
Insanes in Jail	2	...	2	190	23	213	192	23	215	135	7	142	...	...	...	45	16	61	180	23	203
	...	...	...	55	4	59	55	4	59	37	2	39	...	...	...	17	2	19	54	4	58
	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	4

	REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1895.			EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.							Daily average number of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Rations of prisoner and Hawaltees.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed establishment.	TOTAL.							
	22	23	44	25	26	27	28	29		30	31	32	33		34
Prisoners	296	22	318	R 6,862 7 7½	R 626 1 4½	R 892 5 4	R 4,418 8 0	R 12,799 6 4		239	R 53 8 10	R 4 7 5	R 35 1 0	R a. p.	R a. p.
Howaltees in Jail	2 L. C. 1	L. C. 3	L. C.												
" in Thana Gird	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in Kotwali Rewah	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanes in Jail	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By transfer is meant that 3 life-convicts (males) transferred to Andamans and 19 term-prisoners (males) sent to Satna.

† Out of 10 males and 1 female (1 life-convict, male and 1 life-convict, female) died of cholera. 1 male of pneumonia, 3 males of diarrhoea, 3 males of debility and 1 male of fever.

‡ Out of 335 term-prisoners, males and 39 term-prisoners, females (374), 286 term-prisoners, males, and 39 term-prisoners, females, released on expiry of term; 15 term-prisoner, male, on payment of fine, 5 term-prisoner, male, and 1 term-prisoner, male, by whipping.

§ Out of 87 male and 2 females Hawalatees (89), 2 males sent to Sobogpur, 7 males to Satna, 2 males to Thana Gird, 38 males and 2 females imprisoned, 15 male for want of proof, 3 males on muchalka; 1 male on bail and 1 male transported.

¶ Out of 4 Insanes, 2 females sent to Jabulpore Lunatic Asylum and 2 males discharged as cured.

N. B.—L. C. = Life Convicts.

XX.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	5	5	5	...	..

XXI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	1	6	7	6	1	

XXII.

Statement of Civil Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	1	9	10	9	1	

XXIII.

Statement of Civil Cases (appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	5	10	15	12	3	

Annual Account of the Nagode State for the year 1894-95.

93

[illegible]

H. A. VINCENT,
*Political Agent, Baghelkhand,
and Superintendent of Rewah.*

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1894-95.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND, WAS ON TOUR DURING THE MONTH OF												TOTAL.
	April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	
Captain J. Ramsay	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	11	31	31	28	23	152
Captain J. Manners Smith	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	14
TOTAL	14	10	4	...	...	6	8	11	31	31	28	23	166

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1894-95.

STATES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.		REMARKS.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		
Baoni (Estimates)	75,636	71,190	Surplus	4,446	
Sarila (ditto)	46,951	53,069	Deficit	6,118	Includes Rs10,000 for Public Works.
Bhaisaunda (ditto)	11,411	10,993	Surplus	418	
Garrauli (ditto)	35,900	34,760	Surplus	1,140	

NOTE.—All these figures are taken from Budget Estimates for 1894-95.

J. RAMSAY, Capt.,
Political Agent,
Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Guna Political Assistency for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.				GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCES.						Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The civil cases are settled in their own Courts.				Education.	NUMBER OF SERIOUS CASES.				Principal productions:	SEASONS UNDER REPORT, FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE, AS REGARDS AGRICULTURE.		The States of Gurrah, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, GENERAL REMARKS.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunnere.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Highway and gang dacoity.						Attack on Government mails.	Murder.	Sute and other small cases.	Health.		Agriculture.	Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains; cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.						
Sirsi .	Diwan	Meherban Singh .	24	..	Unknown	4,679	4,000	2	Good	Fair						
Bhadowra .	Rajah	Madho Singh .	19	..	Unknown	3,111	7,000	..	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	1	..	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Umri .	Rajah	Pirthi Singh .	24	..	Unknown	3,057	5,000	..	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	..	..	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	1	..	..	Good	Fair	
Parone .	Rajah	Gajandar Singh .	26	..	Unknown	7,983	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good	Fair		
Dharnadha	Thakur	Bhim Singh .	36	..	Unknown	4,888	9,000	..	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	1	..	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	1	..	..	Good	Fair	
Gurrah .	Rajah	Balabhadar Singh	26	..	Unknown	10,884	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Raghogarh .	Rajah	Jeymandal Singh	76	..	Unknown	18,148	24,000	..	..	..	..	A few road police.	1	1	..	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	..	..	..	Good	Fair	

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Guna Political Assistancy for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF STATE.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	REMARKS.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Raghogarh . . .	48,160 9 6	35,326 7 9	16,000 0 0	Phulshahi rupees.
Parone . . .	25,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	Government „
Gurrah . . .	16,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	Phulshahi „
Umri . . .	7,500 0 0	7,100 0 0	...	„ „
Bhadowra . . .	9,680 0 0	8,749 0 0	...	„ „
Dharnaoda . . .	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	„ „
Sirsi . . .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant,
Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III. DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

A

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1894-95.

No.	ROAD AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
	INDORE DIVISION.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	191	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	160	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	264	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	118	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	115	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	184	
7	Biaora-Rajgurn Road	15	...	...	4,479	117	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	303	
9	Indore-Kharyghat Road	36	...	...	9,315	129	
10	Dhar Branch-Dhar Tirla and Sirdar-pur Road	24½	...	...	6,046	206	
11	Indore Station Road	21½	...	...	Not kn	192	
12	Malwa-Guzrat Road	0½	...	...	1,758	70	
13	Burnagar-Budnawar Feeder Road	7	...	...	3,836	234	
14	Namli-Sailana Feeder Road	10½	...	...	4,724	...	
15	Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road	11	...	...	4,726	...	These are new roads and under construction.
16	Khulghat-Dharampuri Feeder Road	6½	...	...	3,388	...	
17	Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,760	...	
		527½	...	...	...	175	
	NAGODE DIVISION.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14½	...	...	7,609	370	
2	Nowgong-Srinsgar Road	20½	...	...	5,260	108	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100½	...	...	9,823	196	
4	Banda-Saugor Road	59½	...	...	7,048	69	
5	Banda-Saugor Road (Heera Ghat Road)	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road	46½	...	...	Not known.	20	
7	Nagode-Kallinger Road	12	22½*	...	1,536	68	* Under construction.
8	Alipura-Hurpulpore Feeder Road	7½	...	...	5,075	353	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road	10½½	...	...	...	...	Under construction.
		274½	22½	...	...	148	

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1894-95.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Mettalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
GWALIOR STATE.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247½	...	...	...	...
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...
4	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59½	...	...	...	...
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...
6	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...
7	Short Roads round Gwalior	10½	...	...	...	...
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	...	...
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55½	...	...	...	...
12	Neemuch-Hasirabad Road	9½	...	...	...	...
13	Dhar-Sirdarpore Road	12½	...	...	...	...
		548½	...	...	...	...
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...
3	Sehore Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...
		91½	...	...	...	...
BUNDELKHAND STATES.							
Not received from Political Agent.					Expenditure during the year.		
REWAH STATE.							
1	Satna-Bela Road	22½	...	...	8,087	...	
2	Great Deccan Road	87½	...	...	7,022	...	
3	Sohagi Pass Road . . . . .	...	82	...	649	...	
4	Rewah to Govindgurh . . . . .	...	10	...	8,083	...	
5	Govindgurh to Ramnagar . . . . .	...	...	17½	574	...	Nearly metalled this year.
6	Ramnagar to Amarpatan . . . . .	...	...	17	308	...	
7	Rewa to Sittaha . . . . .	...	...	36	426	...	
8	Sohagi to Dahoura . . . . .	...	...	30	240	...	
9	Govindgurh to Jhiria . . . . .	...	...	4½	250	...	
10	Manpur Road . . . . .	...	...	...	3,466	...	
11	Mowgnge to Sihool . . . . .	...	...	27	...	...
12	Belu to Govindgurh . . . . .	...	...	...	250	...	
13	Burhar Railway Station Road . . . . .	...	...	...	947	...	Will be metalled in 1895-96.
14	Sahdole Railway Station Road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	Provision made in Budget for Rs.3,000, but nothing has yet been paid.

H. F. WHITE, M. INST. C.E.,
 Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl.
 in the P. W. Dept

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay and China.

2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.

3. Provincial Exports—details.

4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—The prices of Opium at Indore in 1894-95, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
		Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To		
1894.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Jan.	1,943	1,103	1,127	1,147	1,202	1,090	1,209	1,185	1,245	1,170	1,275	1,142	1,199	1,213	1,284	1,163	1,203	1,239	1,294	
Feb.	2,405	1,140	1,161	1,185	1,241	1,190	1,227	1,222	1,255	1,253	1,310	1,222	1,228	1,290	1,308	1,139	1,216	1,301	1,325	
Mar.	2,654	1,171	1,202	1,222	1,259	1,202	1,200	1,240	1,325	1,275	1,350	1,184	1,196	1,251	1,264	1,130	1,193	1,305	1,323	
Apr.	4,932	1,231	1,265	1,289	1,320	1,202	1,290	1,300	1,357	1,380	1,385	1,228	1,277	1,309	1,346	1,252	1,281	1,374	1,407	
May	3,600	1,214	1,240	1,282	1,277	1,223	1,290	1,275	1,357	1,302	1,388	1,204	1,264	1,271	1,342	1,277	1,299	1,376	1,406	
June	2,751	1,199	1,231	1,249	1,271	1,218	1,270	1,254	1,305	1,300	1,325	1,190	1,274	1,267	1,332	1,259	1,282	1,327	1,350	
July	2,340	1,199	1,220	1,249	1,284	1,210	1,270	1,285	1,305	1,298	1,325	1,224	1,280	1,281	1,339	1,238	1,329	1,305	1,374	
Aug.	2,823	1,205	1,251	1,205	1,283	1,210	1,205	1,270	1,320	1,305	1,335	1,209	1,224	1,255	1,281	1,234	1,271	1,297	1,336	
Sept.	2,192	1,249	1,291	1,331	1,350	1,232	1,324	1,307	1,348	1,305	1,370	1,252	1,302	1,309	1,340	1,260	1,323	1,315	1,373	
1895.																				
Oct.	3,150	1,255	1,300	1,323	1,359	1,268	1,388	1,325	1,401	1,347	1,395	1,273	1,341	1,310	1,379	1,325	1,398	1,367	1,429	
Nov.	890	1,240	1,208	1,311	1,348	1,280	1,388	1,610	1,401	1,335	1,395	1,290	1,309	1,326	1,346	1,287	1,396	1,328	1,398	
Dec.	257	1,245	1,285	1,290	1,390	1,223	1,322	1,302	1,345	1,323	1,367	1,292	1,328	1,328	1,363	1,319	1,372	1,365	1,452	
Total Chests	30,705																			
Duty at R600 and R650.	R1,87,54,325	1,205	1,240	1,261	1,292	1,212	1,294	1,267	1,330	1,294	1,352	1,226	1,268	1,284	1,329	1,240	1,294	1,325	1,372	
Chests	2,503																			

R

Chests 24,858½, at R600 1,49,15,100

5,906½, at R650 38,30,225

RETURN 2.—Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1894-95.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R200 and R250.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	676	9,057½	55,11,900	{ 148 4	801 36	5,60,700 Free.
Rutlam	144	2,054½	12,52,550	{ 14 37	29 49	20,300 Free.
Dhar	55	757½	4,62,175	...	...	...
Ujjain	557	7,016	42,70,100	46	225½	1,57,850
Chitor	567	5,149½	31,53,350	{ 29 7	122½ 40	85,750 Free.
Jaora	81	830½	5,04,075	...	...	...
Bhopal	120	1,248	7,62,450	...	...	...
Mandsaur	409	4,651½	28,37,725	{ 14 7	39½ 21½	27,650 Free.
TOTAL	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½ 146½	8,52,250 Free.
Total of the previous years' exports—						
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	{ 1,291½ 146	9,06,150 Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	{ 1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	{ 1,405 361½	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	{ 1,387 192½	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,93,66,600	389	{ 1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.

NOTE.—Pass duty on Imperial Exports R650 per chest from 28th June, 1882, R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 11th December, 1894.

Hundi stamps to the value of R13,127-7-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1894-95—Details.

1894-95.	Number of Passes,	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	{ 64 55	197 125½	1,37,900 Free.
Madras Presidency	84	527½	3,69,250
Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	45	242	1,69,400
Hyderabad Deccan	58	251	1,75,700
Mysore Government . . . . .	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	1	"
TOTAL	306	{ 1,217½ 146½	8,52,250 Free.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1894-95.

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	9,858 8 0	...	...
Rutlam	2,083 8 0	2,083 8 0	...
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	2,745 15 0
Ujjain	7,241 8 0	7,241 8 0	...
Jaora	830 8 0	830 8 0	...
Bhopal	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0	...
Mandsaur	4,691 0 0	4,691 0 0	...
TOTAL	25,953 0 0	16,094 8 0	2,745 15 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBERS OF SUITS						SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1894-95.						AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
	Pending at close of 1893-94.	Filed during 1894-95.	Total.	Disposed of during 1894-95.	Pending at close of 1894-95.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		Total number of days.	Average duration.			
						Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.					
												R	a.	p.
Resident, Gwalior.		
Political Agent, Bhopal.	12	17	29	20	9	37,628 10 2	1,881 6 11	2,638 12 6	131 15 0	6,573	328.6			
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.	4	17	21	12	9	3,165 1 9	263 12 2	5 0 0	0 6 8	2,335	194.5			
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.		
Political Agent, Western Malwa.		
Political Agent, Bhopawar.	20	214	234	207	27	9,378 13 5	45 4 11	716 12 0	3 7 5	9,039	43.66			
Political Assistant, Guwa.	18	113	131	117	14	3,126 6 3	26 11 6	13 15 0	0 1 5	5,818	49.72			
	18	121	142	108	34	3,452 10 6	32 5 8	301 9 0	2 12 7	14,615	135.32			
	232	38	270	24	246	2,079 10 0	86 10 5		
	3	166	169	148	21	4,296 8 6	29 0 6	340 4 0	2 4 9	870	5.88			
		
TOTAL	53	621	574	483	91	54,796 10 7	113 7 2	3,997 5 6	8 4 5	31,097	64.38			
	254	168	422	153	239	8,371 2 0	54 11 4	18 15 0	0 1 10	8,153	53.28			
Civil Judge, Indore Residency.	38	199	237	222	15	63,689 9 11	286 14 3	5,206 0 11	23 7 3	4,018	18.23			
Superintendent, Schore Bazaar.	...	110	110	110	...	50,484 10 0	458 15 3	40 2 0	0 5 10	150	1.36			
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur.	39	369	407	346	61	18,156 2 8	52 7 7	1,374 7 1	3 15 7	3,048	8.8			
Kamasdar, Manpur.	22	317	339	282	57	3,568 0 9	12 0 5	71 2 0	0 4 0	9,171	32.5			
	6	77	83	82	1	3,022 5 9	36 13 8	...	...	706	8.60	
		
		
TOTAL	82	645	727	650	77	84,868 2 4	130 9 0	6,580 8 0	10 1 10	7,802	12.00			
	22	427	449	392	57	54,052 10 9	137 14 2	111 4 0	0 4 6	9,321	23.75			

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1894-95.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		
	Pending at close of 1893-04.	Filed during 1894-05.	Total.	Disposed of during 1894-05.	Pending at close of 1894-05.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
						₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
MHOW	7	68	75	69	6	34,624 4 0	501 12 10	3,019 10 0	43 12 2	2,041	28.57
	17	189	206	190	16	1,01,401 8 8	533 11 0	294 6 0	1 8 9	3,370	17.73
	19	672	691	669	22	30,585 15 9	45 11 6	3,155 12 9	4 11 5	11,857	17.72
	24	863	887	862	25	68,055 7 1	78 15 2	937 13 0	1 1 4	13,603	15.78

NERNUCH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOWGONG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GUNA)	20	128	148	140	8	43,159 10 10	308 4 6	3,834 5 3	27 6 2	3,403	24.30
	18	261	279	263	16	1,25,415 12 1	476 13 10	428 13 9	1 10 1	3,022	13.77
	67	1,227	1,294	1,223	71	16,071 9 11	273 13 9	6,029 11 9	4 14 10	19,420	15.87
	24	1,291	1,315	1,289	26	94,371 12 6	73 3 4	1,335 7 9	1 0 7	14,426	11.19
TOTAL	155	1,294	1,449	1,273	176	1,82,824 7 9	143 9 10	14,412 2 9	11 5 1	42,302	33.23
	67	1,227	1,294	1,223	71	61,071 9 11	273 13 9	6,029 11 9	4 14 10	19,420	15.87
GRAND TOTAL	318	2,147	2,405	2,097	368	2,82,211 5 4	134 9 3	1,897 8 6	0 14 5	35,522	16.89

SIRHI

(POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GUNA)

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1893-94.		INSTITUTED DURING 1894-95.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1894-95.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED ONLY.		IMPRISONED AND WHIPPED.		IMPRISONED AND FINED.		TRANS-PORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.		Total number of days.			
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Murder and attempted murder	16	13	10	13	2	2	7	4	7	7	10	13	1	1	...	1	2	2	3
Culpable homicide	...	...	10	12	16	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	11	11	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	37	12	37	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	3	20	7	...	...	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	45	21	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	39	19	...	...	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	11	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	6	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	228	335	230	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	88	55	225	...	...	335	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	323	366	328	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	155	291	6	...	...	328	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	617	667	628	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	210	803	415	...	...	1,088	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	24	18	1,064	657	1,088	975	12	6	...	...	15	10	418	210	803	415	40	25	1,088	975	41	32	211	150	3	3	50	37	13	7	3	292	178	003	415	030	4,006	...	...
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.																																								
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	43	33	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	22	11	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	14	120	155	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	33	87	7	...	...	155	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	3	137	166	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	255	676	303	...	...	166	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	17	5	1,318	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	31	10	1,491	723	1,622	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	298	790	400	60	32	1,622	739	22	20	117	95	2	2	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	55	28	2,555	1,385	2,610	1,413	12	0	...	...	19	12	1,080	517	1,399	821	100	57	2,610	1,413	03	52	328	251	5	5	72	40	13	7	3	015	458	1,390	821	702	0,520	...	...
Breach of Cantonment Rules
TOTAL	55	28	2,555	1,385	2,610	1,413	12	0	...	...	19	12	1,080	517	1,399	821	100	57	2,610	1,413	03	52	328	251	5	5	72	40	13	7	3	015	458	1,390	821	702	0,520	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	55	28	2,555	1,385	2,610	1,413	12	0	...	...	19	12	1,080	517	1,399	821	100	57	2,610	1,413	03	52	328	251	5	5	72	40	13	7	3	015	458	1,390	821	702	0,520	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons.	No. of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	10	6	6	8
Political Agent, Bhopal	122	79	1.5	79
" " Bundelkhand	98	661	6.74	41
" " Baghelkhand	19	19	1	19
" " Western Malwa	61	149	2.44	25
" " Bhopawar	5	5	1	5
" Assistant, Guna	107	41	38	46
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	24	15	1.6	15
Attaché, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency	215	45	4.7	215
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	11	9	81	11
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar, Magistrate	343	343	1	343
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, 2nd class	10	10	1	5
Kamasdar, Manpur, 2nd class	237	289	1.00	285
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class				
TOTAL	1,312	1,671	1.27	1,097
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	421	1,745	4.1	358
" " Neemuch (Ditto)	663	663	1	663
" " Nowgong (Ditto)	449	510	1.13	347
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	178	62	1.34	178
TOTAL	1,711	2,980	1.74	1,546
GRAND TOTAL	3,023	4,651	1.53	2,643

D.—POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	43	4,560 0 0	...	43	4,560 0 0	...
Gwalior Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	8	531 11 11	...	8	531 11 11	...
Bhopal Political Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	1	54 4,134 14 8	...	1	54 4,134 14 8	...
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0	...
Bhagelkhand Political Agency Police	23	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	210 0 0	...
Western Malwa Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	7	528 0 0	...	7	528 0 0	...
BHOPAWAR { Bhumia Police	4	53 6,492 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	53 6,492 0 0	...
AGENCY { Manpur Pargana Police	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0	...
POLICE { Agency Road Police . . . . .	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0	...
Guna Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0	...
TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	161	14,278 10 7	5	257	22,564 10 7
Mhow Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	135	15,684 0 2	...	135	15,684 0 2	...
Neemuch Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	68	9,277 6 11	...	68	9,277 6 11	...
Nowgong Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	50	5,242 13 6	...	50	5,242 13 6	...
Sipri Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	20	2,844 0 0	...	20	2,844 0 0	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	273	33,048 4 7	...	273	33,048 4 7	...
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	434	47,326 15 2	5	530	55,612 15 2

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						TOTAL.	Daily Average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	
	In Jail on 1st April 1894.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1895.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.				Extra Establishment.
Indore	315	265	580	5	...	4	256	265	315	7,576 3 0	543 1 11	1,065 1 6	2,829 0 0	4,338 13 5	16,352 3 10	53 12 7
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	14	94	108	6	1	1	70	78	30	824 5 8	87 5 7	...	219 10 8	14 2 8	1,145 8 7	39 4 9
	...	15	15	14	...	...	1	15	...	109 3 7	33 14 6	...	...	...	143 2 1	33 3 2
Nowgong Jail	55	88	143	15	...	...	77	92	51	1,940 1 0	535 14 7	152 0 9	1,632 0 0	10 0 0	4,270 0 4	71 7 0
Sutna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar Jail	6	18	24	3	...	...	16	19	5	201 9 5	113 12 9	23 11 0	756 0 0	...	1,095 1 2	177 15 5
Bhopawar	7	62	69	18	...	1	41	60	9	446 0 6	204 15 0	52 0 0	204 0 0	...	906 15 6	64 10 1
Agency	...	31	31	8	...	...	21	29	2	44 12 6	15 2 9	...	...	...	69 15 3	28 4 4
Khalghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail.	5	18	23	...	...	...	19	19	4	130 4 6	24 10 5	1 10 6	...	...	156 9 5	32 10 10
Manpur	9	44	53	6	...	1	32	39	14	389 3 9	91 14 3	120 11 0	408 0 0	...	1,009 13 0	100 15 8
Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	411	635	1,046	75	1	7	533	616	430	11,661 11 11	1,650 11 9	1,415 2 9	6,048 10 8	4,363 0 1	25,139 5 2	434 33
Cantonments.																
Mhow	3	204	207	24	...	...	179	203	4	136 9 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	145 9 0	50 3 1
Neemuch	6	58	64	24	...	...	33	57	7	390 7 0	178 13 3	0 3 0	96 0 0	...	665 7 3	119 10 11
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	262	271	48	...	...	212	260	11	527 0 0	178 13 3	9 3 0	96 0 0	...	811 0 3	95 13 10
GRAND TOTAL	420	897	1,317	123	1	7	745	876	441	12,88 11 11	1,829 9 0	1,424 5 9	6,144 10 8	4,363 0 1	25,950 5 5	442 79
58 9 8																

M.

Registration.

Book I.			Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R		R a.
Indore	34	109 8 0	...	...	28	64 0 0	...	...	62	173 8
Mhow	102	490 8 0	5	10 0 0	8	16 0 0	...	...	115	516 8
Neemuch	29	105 8 0	2	5 0 0	15	39 8 0	...	...	46	150 0
Nowgong	45	138 8 0	...	...	14	35 0 0	...	...	59	173 8
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sohore	53	147 0 0	13	835 8 0	33	41 0 0	...	...	99	1,023 8
Sutna	...	...	...	...	10	6 8 0	...	...	10	6 8
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	263	991 0 0	20	850 8 0	108	202 0 0	...	...	391	2,043 8

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	Receipts.			Disbursements.										Balance on 31st March 1895.
	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, dispensaries.	Grants to shahars in roads dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	R a. p. 92,056 12 1	R a. p. 1,97,555 10 0	R a. p. 2,89,612 6 1	R a. p. 25,168 5 2	R a. p. 62,497 1 8	R a. p. 4,834 13 6	R a. p. 33,644 11 7	R a. p. 4,571 14 8	R a. p. 8,100 13 10	R ..	R a. p. 86,338 12 5	R a. p. 2,25,156 8 10	R a. p. 64,455 13 3	
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Purgunnah Funds.	55,535 4 8	1,31,798 7 1	1,87,333 11 9	11,399 9 0	28,394 12 5	19,798 11 6	14,571 4 10	14,298 0 0	3,030 1 7	..	22,272 0 7	1,13,699 7 11	73,634 3 10	
III.—Fund raised for special purpose.	67,850 15 6	2,08,484 8 4	2,76,335 7 10	24,642 0 0	41,533 9 10	98 0 0	..	17,261 14 9	12,447 5 5	..	93,157 15 7	1,89,140 13 7	87,194 10 3	
IV.—Collections from local road dues, etc.	40,855 0 0	16,101 0 0	56,956 0 0	..	14,840 0 0	..	6,262 0 0	..	2,951 0 0	398	852 0 0	25,298 0 0	31,658 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	2,56,298 0 3	5,53,999 9 5	8,10,237 9 8	1,209 14	21,47,265 7 11	24,671 9 0	54,478 0 5	36,126 13 5	26,529 4 10	398	2,02,620 12 7	5,53,294 14 4	2,56,042 11 4	

a between the closing balance of last Return and the opening balance of this Return is due to closing balance of Bhopavar Bazar Fund on 31st March 1894 being incorrectly shown by the Officer Commanding Malwa Dhl Corps who the Fund.

FA.

III.—Provincial, General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,669	13	11
Sale of Stamps	38,521	11	6
Imperial Fees and Receipts	3,527	1	7
Electric Telegraph	54,010	6	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections	13,57,279	13	2
Miscellaneous	26,210	8	5

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	3,07,594	10	9
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,29,445	7	5
Do. paid through do.	2,50,176	8	7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	26,213	14	10
Succession and Nazrana	7,187	8	0

GRAND TOTAL . 24,83,837 8 5

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1894-95.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,630	...	1,990	308	195	2,493
Under Political Agencies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,630				
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,630	1,990	308	195	2,493

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Contribution to Public Works Department	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	4,335 5 11	7,163 1 8	11,498 7 7	
2. Gwalior Agency	651 11 2	39 13 0	691 8 2	
3. Bhopal Agency	176 15 6	11,776 3 1	11,953 2 7	
4. Western Malwa Agency	19 0 0	448 1 0	467 1 0	
5. Bhopawar Agency	431 12 0	1,713 9 6	2,145 5 6	
6. Guna Agency	1,195 4 0	1,195 4 0	
7. Maunpore Pergunna Road Fund.	189 0 0	189 0 0	
8. Maunpore Pergunna School Fund.	
9. Maunpore Town Fund	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	6,506 9 2	8,323 10 7	14,830 3 9	
11. Baghelkhand Agency	8 2 3	8 2 3	
12. Bundelkhand Agency	749 15 11	749 15 11	
13. Mhow Cantonment	11,879 14 11	39,954 3 8	51,834 2 7	
14. Neemuch do.	3,235 0 0	725 14 10	3,960 14 10	
15. Nowgong do.	5,055 11 0	4,556 5 3	9,612 0 3	
16. Sipri do.	315 0 0	599 13 9	914 13 9	
17. Madhipur do.	
18. Sutna do.	8 2 3	8 2 3	
19. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund	
20. Indore Residency School Fund	98 0 0	98 0 0	
21. Indore Daly College Fund	9,526 15 2	1,817 10 8	11,344 9 10	
22. Abkari Fund . . .	(a) 20,000 0 0	(b) 10,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0	(a) For roads and local improvements.
23. Bhopawar Chikli Fund	(b) For the construction of Betwa causeway on Kurwai-Seronj Road.
TOTAL .	20,000 0 0	52,133 14 10	79,363 15 5	1,51,500 14 3	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, Agar and Indore)	1	630	2	476	3	486	12	1,290	2½	2,060
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
" " (Nowgong)	...	...	1	471	1	160	Wing,	328	1	883
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	14 B.C.	51	...	...	R. W. Fusiliers	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	12	998	4	646	12	1,645	3½	2,943
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	936
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	597
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,533
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3½	2,248	4	646	12	1,645	5½	4,476

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1895 compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1894.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1894.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1895.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
8	54	160	222	157	12	71	202	285	192	4	17	42	63	35	Imperial.
...	..	10	10	...	...	..	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dák.
8	54	170	232	157	12	71	212	295	192	4	17	42	63	35	TOTAL.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, and runners during the year ending 31st March 1895 as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1894.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways	974	1,266	292	...	
Camels, tongas, and mail carts	243	322	79	...	
Runners	2,276 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,996 $\frac{1}{4}$	938 $\frac{1}{2}$	219	
<i>District Dák.</i>					
Camels . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Runners	190	188	...	2	
TOTAL	3,683 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,772 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,309 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	

III.

Enumeration of Articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post-cards.	News-papers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured Parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1890-91	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,86,589	136,239	47,39,059	

IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in Rajputana.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.			Number of ordinary parcels.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realised.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
1893-94	18,334	39,67,812 0 0	10,290 0 0	28,364	
1894-95	18,173	52,80,222 4 4	13,384 5 0	36,039	
Increase	4,739	13,12,410 4 4	2,094 5 0	7,675	
Percentage	35.54	33.07	20.34	27.05	

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mails in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of the highway robbery.	Locality where the highway robbery occurred.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case, and the result of the enquiry.	REMARK
1	26th November 1894.	1½ miles from Kumbar on the road from Bhurtore.	Bhurtore	A party of miners.	An ordinary parcel and a remittance of cash amounting to Rs168 were carried off. The remainder of the mail was found uninjured lying in a field a short distance away.	Sawalia, runner, accompanied by a sowar, was attacked by ten armed men with lathies, who succeeded in driving off the escort sowar and in overcoming the runner and taking away the mail bag he was carrying. The Bhurtore Durbar paid compensation in full of the loss sustained.	No trace the high robbers been obtained.

CAMP ABU,
The 24th May 1895. }

J. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputa

